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Established 1887

Austria	15.8	Lebanon	62.0
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	29.1
Denmark	25.0	Morocco	2.5
France	100.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	100.0	Nigeria	60.0
Greece	100.0	Portugal	15.0
Great Britain	100.0	Spain	25.0
India	100.0	Sweden	25.0
Iran	100.0	Switzerland	15.0
Italy	100.0	Turkey	15.0
Japan	100.0	U.S. Military (1977)	25.0
Korea	100.0	Yugoslavia	15.0

Soviet Leadership, Seen by Man Who Claims He Knows

The first of two parts of an article written for The Nation by Boris Rabbot, a Jew who says he was once a high Communist party official in the Soviet Union. Mr. Rabbot left the Soviet Union in March 1957. In an accompanying article, Robert G. Kaiser, by The Post's Moscow correspondent, examines Mr. Rabbot's background.

Is Rabbot, Ex-Emigré, Insider? Effect of Détente On Russia Told By Alleged Aide

Robert G. Kaiser
By Boris Rabbot
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—Whatever the success or failure of his policy toward the Soviet Union, one point is clear: President Carter's efforts to have aroused intense anxiety among the Soviet leadership.

The reasons for this anxiety date back to the early days of détente in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Although "détente" has long been a common term in both the Soviet and U.S. political vocabularies, the concept has always been differently understood in Moscow and in Washington.

In the Soviet Union, the doctrine of détente was based on the idea that it would be possible and desirable to achieve limited disarmament and to engage in scholarly, scientific, cultural and commercial exchanges without implementing social reforms or expanding the freedoms of Soviet citizens.

The fear that expanded relations with the West would result in significant penetration of Western ideas into Russia was a serious obstacle to détente in the view of Soviet leaders. Some Soviet liberals, including myself, hoped that détente might actually be accompanied by liberalizing reforms at home but we were in a minority. In early 1971, Georgi Arbatov, the chief Soviet theoretician of détente and director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada in Moscow, attacked our liberal, pro-détente position as "extremist ideas."

Mr. Arbatov was critical of those who favored modest democratization of Soviet society from within. But he personally believed that détente would inevitably

Rabbot says he knew the inside of the Soviet Union. He was a high Communist party official in the Soviet Union. He was a high Communist party official in the Soviet Union. He was a high Communist party official in the Soviet Union.



Part of French city of Auch that was devastated by floodwaters, along with other areas.

18 Dead as Floods Hit Southwest France

AUCH, France, July 10 (Reuters).—Torrential rains swept across southwest France this weekend, leaving at least 18 persons dead, 500 families homeless and many missing in the worst flooding in 80 years, police said today.

Flood waters swept away cars, trailers and tents in the usually sunny region. Hundreds of homes were submerged and damage to crops and property in this important wine district was estimated to run into millions of francs.

Lines and road links were cut, police said.

4 Die in Swiss Flooding
BERN, July 10 (Reuters).—Four persons, including a Belgian woman, died in floods when rain and hail lashed western Switzerland, sweeping away bridges, uprooting trees and inundating fields and houses, police said yesterday.

Floods in Seoul Kill 18
SEOUL, July 10 (AP).—The toll of at least 18 deaths climbed to 18 today as rescue workers in suburban Seoul sought more survivors of what officials are calling one of the worst floods in the country's history. Raging waters drove more than 77,000 persons from their homes and caused up to \$20 million damage.

Police said that 500 families were left homeless in Auch alone. In the village of Castelnau-Verdun, north of here, four of every five homes were damaged or destroyed, they said.

Grape Crop Affected
Officials reported that three-quarters of this year's grape crop, much of which is used to produce the region's famed Armagnac brandy, had been destroyed.

Helicopters flew thousands of bottles of mineral water into the area, as well as food and medical supplies, after the water purification plant in Auch was flooded.

Police said that more bodies were likely to be found as the rescue work progressed.

Farmers in the area hit hardest by the storms estimated 80 percent damage to crops. Pigs were washed away and telephone lines cut.

A PNA source said tonight that the organization was not pleased by the army's imposition of the laws. "This shows that the army, or someone in it, is ambitious," he said. "They're seeking popular support instead of just maintaining discipline while preparing for fresh elections."

Soviet Media Castigate U.S. Weapons Projects

By Kevin Klose

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—The Soviet media continued its attack on U.S. weapons projects, casting aspersions on the reason for the development of the "lovers of man" in the U.S.

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Tito Set to Visit Russia in August

By Kevin Klose

BEGRAD, July 10 (UPI).—President Tito will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of next month, the government announced yesterday.

Officials said that the 85-year-old Yugoslav leader will also visit China and North Korea after about a week in Moscow and at Lake Baikal in the eastern Soviet Union. They said President Tito was not expected to mediate or carry any messages between Moscow and Peking.

Fire Closes Alaska Pipeline, Kills Worker

By Mike Goodman

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 10.—There was the sound of oil "whooshing through the pipe," and then "it all broke loose," Frank Fosberg, a pumping station technician on the Alaska Pipeline, said yesterday, describing how he and another technician, Herb Robson, escaped from Pump Station No. 8 before it was engulfed in flames Friday night. The accident shut down the \$8-billion pipeline.

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Sithole Returns To Rhodesia on Vow to Negotiate

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 10 (AP).—The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole returned today from two years of exile, saying that he was opposed to violence and committed to negotiating a settlement with Rhodesia's white-minority government.

The Methodist minister, 54, a former leader of the black guerrillas who first raided Rhodesia 12 years ago, was a political prisoner of the government in 1968. He was convicted of plotting to kill Prime Minister Ian Smith but was released under an amnesty two years ago.

He arrived at Salisbury airport a free man after the government announced an order to detain him had been revoked after he renounced violence in telephone calls from Malawi to reporters here.

Mr. Sithole, accompanied by about 20 aides, was met at the airport by nearly 100 local officials and supporters who raised their fists in black power salutes.

Police on checkpoints set up on the six-mile road between the airport and Salisbury barred all but regular air travelers, officials and reporters before Mr. Sithole's chartered South African plane landed.

Plainclothes police stood by in the airport terminal as customs and immigration officials cleared Mr. Sithole's party.

Police said that more than 1,000 supporters were gathered in the 80,000-seat Gwamira football stadium in Salisbury's Highfield black township to welcome Mr. Sithole, one of two leaders claiming control of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU.

By contrast, more than 100,000 Africans gathered in the stadium when a rival nationalist leader, Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, returned from a tour abroad in October.

Nationalist sources say that Mr. Sithole was expected to seek an official with Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council. Bishop Muzorewa is said by many blacks to be the most popular leader among the nation's 6.5 million blacks.

Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa are believed to be central to a possible internal settlement that Mr. Smith may seek if the current U.S.-British settlement initiative fails.

The U.S.-British negotiators, U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low, and a British deputy under secretary in the Foreign Office, John Graham, conferred today for the third day with government officials on proposals for a written constitution governing a transition period to black rule.

Mr. Sithole brushed aside reporters as he was carried by supporters to an automobile. "It's very nice to be back home," he said.

In opening the way for Mr. Sithole's return by revoking the detention order, Law and Order Minister Hilary Squires warned that the nationalist leader "will be left under no illusions as to observing a scrupulous adherence to the law... and his actions in any event will be subject to close scrutiny."

The minister said that the order was revoked after the Dec. 31 deadline because "it's not going to help the market price as long as that requirement is there."

Mr. Sithole's holding amounted to more than 30 per cent of the bank's stock and Mr. Mitchell said none of it had been sold.

Sources in Washington said that two directors of the bank, John Stembler and Harold Broeky, had written Mr. Carter urging that the deadline be extended because it was affecting the market price. It was not known whether Mr. Carter responded directly to their request.



Ndabaningi Sithole

● An interview with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith appears on Page 7.

Ruling Party Is Doing Well In Japan Vote

By John Saar

TOKYO, July 10 (UPI).—Japan's ruling conservative party showed unexpectedly well in early returns from today's upper house elections. In an apparent comeback from the Lockheed scandal and a crushing setback in the

● Communist organizing genius seeking seat in the Diet. Page 2.

general election in December, the Liberal-Democratic party regained eight key seats from the Socialist opposition party and took the lead in the counting.

If the trend continues, the LDP, aided by a handful of conservative independents, will take the 65 seats it needs to maintain an absolute majority in the upper house of the bicameral Diet. With less than half the 126 seats decided, the LDP was leading the opposition parties by 40 to 12.

However, Japanese political commentators predict a close battle that may continue until the last results are announced Tuesday morning. Still to come are the city votes, which traditionally go against the conservatives, and 50 national constituency seats where the polls say they will not do well.

Socialists Lose Seats
The principal opposition party, the internally divided Japan Socialist party, lost ground, as it has in the last few elections. The Socialists were defending 33 seats and quickly lost 8 in single-seat rural constituencies to the LDP. The losses were regarded as critical since the Socialists had captured the eight closely contested seats from the conservatives in the 1971 election. In a typical upset, conservative Hoshi Norio, 47, a former bureaucrat, defeated incumbent Socialist Seiji Sawada by 391,000 votes to 385,000 in the northern Honshu Prefecture of Akita.

The absence of significant campaign issues favored the LDP, which has ruled Japan since 1955 and guided the country through an era of phenomenal economic growth. The prospect that the LDP might lose its majority in the upper house apparently persuaded many voters to swing behind them. Although disillusioned with the LDP's corruption as revealed by the Lockheed scandal last year, the cautious Japanese voters are seemingly not ready to cast them out of office.

Voters Split Ballots
Also helpful to the conservatives as they went into the election were external difficulties—in fishery negotiations with the Soviet Union, worsening trade ties with the European Economic Community and a dispute over nuclear energy with the United States—which tended to unite the country.

In a conscious effort to minimize the risk of political instability, many Japanese voters spread their ballot across the political spectrum. A middle-class housewife said today: "I voted for a conservative candidate and a Communist. I want to keep the balance."

Military Probing Bhutto's Rule

Islamic Law Imposed in Pakistan

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 10 (WP).—The military government today imposed Islamic-style punishments for a variety of offenses, including amputation of a thief's hand and whipping of a man who "insults the modesty of any woman" by word, deed or gesture.

The regime also began dismantling the machinery to control dissent assembled during the six years of rule by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The tough orders announced by the chief martial-law administrator, Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, are based on the Koran. Mr. Bhutto's political opponents, the Pakistan National Alliance, had been agitating for the imposition of the laws until Gen. Ziaul Haq made his bloodless coup d'état on Tuesday and arrested the alliance's leaders along with the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, an election commission has begun drafting rules for campaigning for the election.

Former Leaders Protested
Mr. Bhutto and most members of his Cabinet along with the major PNA leaders are being held under "protective custody" in Murree, 32 miles north of Rawalpindi.

At a Moslem Sabbath service on Friday, Gen. Ziaul Haq told worshippers demanding punishment for Mr. Bhutto that it was not Islamic practice to behave in this way.

The Lahore High Court has ordered former Punjab State Minister Chowdhary Mohammed Inshad to appear Saturday to substantiate his claims of being abducted and detained for nearly two years at a concentration camp in Kashmir.

Mr. Inshad, a dissident member of Mr. Bhutto's party, left the camp a few days ago, following the coup. He says that police officials deliberately lied to the court, claiming they knew nothing about his detention, when his brother filed a court case on his behalf last year.

According to informed political sources, 1,200 political prisoners were held at the camp, known as Dulai, and many were subjected to torture.

Seeks Delay in Selling Stock

Carter Budget Chief in Financial Squeeze

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget and one of President Carter's confidants, has encountered severe personal financial setbacks and is seeking a waiver of conflict-of-interest guidelines that require him to sell his bank stock holdings by year's end.

Mr. Lance, a former Georgia banker who is one of the most powerful members of the Carter administration, said Friday that he was asking for a relaxation of the White House-imposed deadline and that he was certain it would be granted. A White House source said that Mr. Lance was keeping Mr. Carter informed of developments and quoted Mr. Carter as telling the budget chief: "Don't worry about it."

Mr. Lance said that he had offered to resign if his financial difficulties created embarrassment for the administration. Mr. Carter declined the resignation, Mr. Lance said.

Mr. Lance's financial troubles stem from loans he obtained in 1976 and last year to purchase 190,000 shares of bank stock, the market value of which has plummeted in recent months.

Mr. Lance would suffer a \$1.65-million loss if he sold the bank stock at current depressed market prices. The prospect of this loss has spurred his request for an extension of the Dec. 31 deadline to sell the stock.

The deadline was set when Mr. Lance established a blind trust for the bulk of his assets, then valued at \$7.9 million. At that time, he reported liabilities of \$6.3 million.

The drop in the value of the bank stock reduced Mr. Lance's net worth, and raised the possibility that the man assigned by Mr. Carter to balance the federal budget might be having difficulty balancing his own. But a Lance spokesman said that his assets still exceed his liabilities.

Mr. Lance's trustee, Thomas Mitchell, a Georgia businessman, said Mr. Lance's pledge to sell the stock in the National Bank of Georgia was depressing the stock's price. Another factor is the announcement this week that the bank, of which Mr. Lance was president until coming to Washington, will suffer a loss for the first half of the year because of loan defaults.

Value Plunges
The bank's stock, which sold at more than \$17 a share in 1975, dropped to about \$15 in January and then dipped to about \$9. This means stock that Mr. Lance and his wife purchased for more than \$3.3 million now is worth \$1.7 million.

Mr. Mitchell said that he favored removal of the Dec. 31 deadline because "it's not going to help the market price as long as that requirement is there."

Mr. Lance's holding amounted to more than 30 per cent of the bank's stock and Mr. Mitchell said none of it had been sold.

Sources in Washington said that two directors of the bank, John Stembler and Harold Broeky, had written Mr. Carter urging that the deadline be extended because it was affecting the market price. It was not known whether Mr. Carter responded directly to their request.

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Bert Lance

Party Chief Expected to Win Japan Seat Tokyo Red Organizer Seeks Forum

By John Saar

TOKYO, July 10 (UPI)—As the leader of a Communist party pledged to uphold parliamentary democracy, Kenji Miyamoto has decided it is time for him to enter the Japanese Diet. Mr. Miyamoto, 68, the organizational

genius who guided the Japan Communist party through a swift postwar rise, is expected to clinch a seat in the House of Representatives in today's election involving 126 of the 282 seats in the Diet's upper house. The Communists suffered heavy losses in the general election in

December—their lower-house tally was cut from 39 seats to 19.

Campaigning last week, Mr. Miyamoto personified what must be the most bourgeois and conservative Communist party in the world. In a short speech, he attacked the Soviet Union over its possession of four islands claimed by Japan, stressed a belief in ballot-box revolution and expressed the determination to work within Japan's successful capitalist system. Further than that, no Communist could go.

But potent anti-Communism in Japan and a fear that with 10 per cent of the voting population supporting them the Communists are becoming too powerful have stopped the Communists dead in their tracks.

After the early 1950s when a disastrous call to armed struggle cost them all their parliamentary seats, the JCP recovered spectacularly under Mr. Miyamoto, first as secretary-general, then party chairman.

They doubled their seats at every election and built the best-disciplined force in Japanese politics. The party has almost 400,000 members and a newspaper that carries the party's views to 3 million readers and brings in a steady flow of funds.

Champion of Social Causes

An economics graduate of Tokyo University, Mr. Miyamoto gathered around him a cadre of dedicated intellectuals. In the days when the Japanese economic miracle was creating minority concerns over pollution, social welfare and political corruption, many voters saw the Communists as champions of their cause. The JCP gained a reputation as an energetic, well-briefed unit ready to challenge the complacent conservative majority in the Diet with pragmatic and frequently innovative policies.

Recognizing the impossibility of promoting old-style Communism in Japan, Mr. Miyamoto chose the moderate route of Eurocommunism. He sanitized the JCP's image by junking hardcore ideologies—ultra-leftists, pro-Peking, pro-Moscow elements and revisionists.

Next to go were all of the rhetorical trappings of Communism. The party's theoretical claims refer to Japan as an advanced capitalist state, "the dictatorship of the proletariat" was inappropriate. The phrase "Marxism-Leninism" and its association with violent revolution was replaced by "scientific socialism."

The JCP expanded nationally and locally—party officials claim that 48 million Japanese live under Communist regional administrations. Last year, the conservative Liberal Democratic Party political parties attacked the Communists with a Red-scare campaign. The result was a rout at the polls.

Party May Have Peaked

Some analysts say that the Communists' influence has leveled off and that their days of rapid growth are over. Political science professor Rei Shiraori insists that there is no chance of the Communists gaining power in Japan for at least 30 to 40 years. "In the past, people tried to balance the strong conservative government by voting Communist," he said. "But the Conservatives were very successful in selling the idea that a sound economy depends on them staying in power."

Ironically, now that there is real fear that low or stable growth will cause poverty or recession, Japanese voters appear less inclined than ever to trust the Communists.

"We don't want to rapidly change people's life style," said the Communist party vice-chairman, Koichiro Ueda. "People don't want political change; they want economic change." The party is moving away from its former antagonism toward the United States. Although they still call for abrogation of the mutual security treaty, the Communists emphasize that they will not embrace China or the Soviet Union: "Our position is not anti-American," Mr. Ueda said. "We want to disengage Japan from a military alliance with the U.S. and establish relations as equal, independent countries."

Economics Provide Platform

Mr. Miyamoto looks and sounds more like a prosperous Dutch bourgeois than the Communist chairman who once served a 12-year jail sentence for involvement in the death of a police informer. At the heart of his campaign is a 610-page economic manifesto that calls for reform of the capitalist system. He says it again and again: "We are not seeking to destroy these big enterprises but to use them for the people's benefit."

He was defeated in his previous bid to enter the Diet, in 1955. He is running for a national seat in this election and by all predictions will be among the top 10 vote-getters. It may be a hollow victory, however, if the Communists register an overall loss.



South Korean rescue workers digging bodies out of flood debris and mud yesterday in a village near Seoul.

Effect of Détente Described by Alleged Ex-Aide

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result in strong new Western influences in Russia and would eventually bring the Soviet Union many of the advantages enjoyed by Western societies, including freedom. Mr. Arbatov approved of Western influence that would force changes in the Soviet Union, but, like many others, he feared that unilateral reforms from within could result in uncontrollable pressures for sudden, wrenching changes. In effect, he preferred to leave it to foreigners to force the changes that Soviet society could tolerate.

The internal debates over détente in Moscow reflected uncertain perceptions of U.S. intentions among the Soviet leaders. During the years I was involved in advising top-level Soviet leaders, I heard three conflicting explanations for the U.S. interest in détente.

According to the first, the United States wanted to exacerbate the Chinese-Soviet conflict, even to the point of war. According to the second, the United States wanted to destroy the very basis of the Soviet system by introducing profoundly liberalizing social change as a result of Western influence on Russia. The third explanation offered was that the United States simply wanted to reduce the nuclear threat to humanity, without regard to the Chinese-Soviet conflict or liberalization of the Soviet Union.

Appeal of Explanations

The majority of Soviet experts and interest groups accepted some combination of the first and second explanations. The idea that the United States wanted to exacerbate the Chinese-Soviet dispute prevailed among the mass of old apparitionists of the Stalin school, the party and the Central Committee, among employees of the KGB's domestic service, the Defense Ministry, the armaments industries and the leaders of military units along the border with China, Mongolia and Afghanistan.

This group not only disapproved of arms control but, in light of the Chinese-Soviet conflict, and what these people saw as U.S. desire to exacerbate it, they favored more arms spending. In 1968-69, the Soviet military-industrial complex was working on the idea of a preventive war against China, an idea that was only abandoned in 1969 by the Soviet leadership.

Supporters of the theory that the West sought to liberalize the Soviet system through détente included the foreign or external branches of the KGB, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the general staff and a number of specialists on the Central Committee staff.

The minority view that the United States was seeking only to reduce the danger of nuclear war was supported by just two groups and they were at opposite extremes.

The first was a large group from the so-called "creative intelligentsia," a group symbolized by Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist who became a dissident spokesman. These people believed that genuinely relaxed tensions and arms control were only possible if accompanied by real democratization of Soviet society and therefore strove for both those goals simultaneously.

The group at the opposite extreme that accepted a benign view of U.S. intentions consisted of Mr. Brezhnev and a small group of his Politburo supporters and consultants. The Brezhnev group believed that the Soviet Union could accept modest cut-

backs in strategic arms and atmospheric nuclear tests without significantly weakening the country. The Soviet détente doctrine that emerged in 1969 covered only reductions in strategic arms, not in conventional forces that might be needed against China.

Mr. Brezhnev and his allies also believed that détente could produce Western economic and technological aid which would help the Soviet Union cope with a serious economic crisis caused largely by the costs of the arms race. They felt that the Soviet authorities could counteract any new Western influences that resulted from détente.

So Mr. Brezhnev firmly believed that the balance sheet of détente would remain favorable for the Soviet Union.

But things are seldom what they seem. A Russian who had left his country in 1968 and returned in 1976 would have found enormous changes caused by détente and the impact of Western visitors and ideas. Illustrations of these changes can be taken from secret, hitherto unpublished Soviet sociological studies to which I had access in my work:

• While in 1968 only 2.4 to 4.2 per cent of college-educated Muscovites regularly listened to Western Russian-language radio broadcasts, by 1976 (three years after most jamming was stopped) 40 to 50 per cent of the educated population regularly listened to the broadcasts of the Voice of America, the BBC and other Western stations. Ten years ago people rushed home at 6 p.m. to

listen to the soccer game; today they rush to finish supper before the 8 p.m. VOA "Panorama" broadcast.

• Exchange programs have had a great impact on Soviet academic and cultural life. In Moscow and Leningrad, Soviet academics have been able to meet freely with Western participants, exchange scientific literature in foreign languages and invite foreign colleagues home without fear.

• Dissident literature written in Russian and published in the West finds its way back to Russia in ever greater quantities and is widely read. One copy of the dissident writer Vladimir Alexandrov's book, "Seven Days of Creation," may be read by 500 to 700 people in other words, to the point of total disintegration.

• Of a Soviet Jewish population of approximately 2.4 million, more than 10 per cent either have applied to emigrate or have left. The popular reaction to this is complicated and ambivalent. Many people envy those who emigrate and at the same time resent the government authorities who prevent others from leaving.

• Cooperative construction projects involving Soviet and Western firms and workers, such as the auto plant at Togliatti built by Italy's Fiat, result in strong Western influence on the Soviet population. The climate of opinion surrounding such projects is reminiscent of the skeptical mood of the Moscow intelligentsia.

Rabbot, Soviet Jew, Emigré, Claims Inside View of Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

anise, he had access to some Politburo documents and to the minutes of important meetings. Mr. Rabbot, 46, was graduated from Moscow University with the Soviet equivalent of a Ph.D. in philosophy and social science. His Jewish mother raised him "in an anti-Communist atmosphere," he says, but as a young man he chose to make his way in the official manner, joining the Young Communist League and then the party.

He remained officially Jewish on his internal passport and left the Soviet Union as a Jewish emigrant with his wife and grown son in March of last year, reaching the United States last October. Because he had been a party member, he had to wait in Rome for six months for a U.S. visa. He now lives in New York and is working on two books: This subject he will be a fellow at Columbia University's Russian Institute, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Two days of conversation with Mr. Rabbot leave a variety of impressions. He does seem to be what he claims. He is very intelligent. He is determined to promote and preserve his own interests, just as he obviously was in Moscow.

Mr. Rabbot insists, for example, that there are "liberals" in important positions of power in Moscow. He does not mean adherents to the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution but rather men who believe that Soviet society can be reformed the way, say, Communist societies in Yugoslavia or Hungary have been reformed.

This would mean less centralized control of national life, more freedom to travel and to publish relatively unconventional views, less spending on arms, a more open society.

"Great Power Strategy" What does Mr. Rabbot think of the theory that the Soviet Union is actively pursuing world domination through military strength?

"It is mistaken," he replies. Leonid Brezhnev and his colleagues are pursuing a "great power strategy," not an imperialist one. He is sure, based on official, secret documents he says he has read, that Soviet leadership has no plans for an offensive attack on the United States. He says the leadership realizes that the Soviet Union "is becoming a second-rank power" because of

its inability to keep up technologically and economically with the capitalist world.

When Mr. Rabbot says things like that, he is bound to raise suspicions that Moscow has sent him here as some kind of disinformation agent. Mr. Rabbot says he is aware of this problem and does not know exactly how to counter it.

He has met numerous U.S. officials and has convinced them that he is a genuine article, not an agent. He also has infuriated some people by his unwillingness to talk freely unless there is some benefit in the discussion for him. "He has to eat," a friend in New York said.

Mr. Rabbot cannot offer irrefutable proof that his descriptions of Soviet policy and politicians are correct. So some of the experts he has met here suspect that he may be exaggerating the extent of his inside knowledge.

The fact that he got out of the Soviet Union also may provoke suspicions. Why would the Russians let such a man go? Mr. Rabbot says that he was tipped off in Moscow, months after he applied for a visa to emigrate, theoretically to Israel, that the KGB might try to kill him in a street "accident." But his case was considered by a commission consisting of party and KGB officials, he says, and, once high-ranking party officials were involved, the KGB was constrained from any such action.

Mr. Rabbot never became an active dissident, he says, and because he had never held a sensitive official party position—formally, he worked in academic jobs—the authorities could not know just what he did know. Eventually, his patron, Mr. Rumyantsev, and others apparently decided that he would cause them more trouble if he was left stranded in Moscow, where he might become an activist dissident, than if he were allowed to go.

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Then, he said, there was "oil spraying" everywhere, gushing Mr. Posberg and Mr. Robson were knocked to the ground and soaked with oil.

Momentarily, a sheet of rushing oil trapped the men in the basement where they were working. The oil sprayed through a door grate onto the first floor, alerting others.

Soviet workers quickly see the difference between their machinery and working conditions and the beautiful technology and high standard of work of the West. Fols showed that in a matter of three to six months the Young Patriots who volunteered to work on the "Hero Project" at Togliatti became disillusioned with their low pay, the bad organization of their work, etc., when compared with those of the Italian workers at the site.

• The increasing availability of foreign goods results in comparisons with Soviet products. Nine out of 10 consumers prefer imported products.

• The West's ability to get famous dissidents like Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Vladimir Bukovsky released from the Soviet Union undermines the regime's moral authority. The educated population increasingly perceives such deals as a kind of commercial trade in human beings.

The simultaneous effects of cooperation with the West and measures to counteract the effects of that cooperation have created numerous fissures in the Soviet monolith.

The 19th-century historian Klyuchevsky observed that Russia has never known struggles between political parties but instead is used to rivalries between institutions in society. This still holds true, with a new twist. Détente and the Soviet leadership's response to it evoked struggles both between institutions and within them.

For example, there are completely different attitudes toward détente in the domestic service of the KGB, which is meant to control the domestic population and its contacts with foreigners, and in the Foreign Ministry and the foreign sections of the KGB, which are responsible for gathering intelligence abroad.

The professional interests of the latter two lead them to support détente. They are able to see first hand what Western life is like; it becomes harder for them to lie to themselves. They are materially interested in détente, because relaxed tensions increase Soviet contacts with the West, which means more trips and posts abroad.

Soviet officials posted abroad receive hard currency. They have ready access to Western films, theaters and books. They save a large part of their salary in rubles to support their families at home. But, for example, employees of the KGB's internal sections are forbidden to travel abroad, have no comparable material benefits and, thus, no personal stake in détente.

Another important factor is the emergence of an "opposition" in the Soviet Union for the first time in 40 years. Some elements of it are actually organized, and it is heterogeneous: religious and national groups, liberal Marxists, radical democratic groups and others. During the last 10 years, the preparation and circulation of underground manuscripts, anthologies and journals has become much more common.

Iran to Buy Power From Soviet Union

TEHRAN, July 10 (UPI)—Iran, the world's second-ranking oil exporter, "will buy electric power from the Soviet Union in its desperate bid to beat a power shortage that has thrown industrial and commercial units out of gear and caused misery to citizens."

Radio Iran said yesterday that the electric power to be purchased by Iran is equal to the Soviet share of power produced by a joint-venture dam in western Iran.

Moments after Mr. Posberg and Mr. Robson cleared the building, the oil ignited. "Even though all electric connections were supposed to have explosion-proof fittings," Mr. Robson said.

Early Repair Seen PUMP STATION NO. 2, Alaska, July 10 (AP)—The resumption of oil movement through the pipeline "will be measured in days,

Seoul Official Admits Park Was Lobbying

First to Acknowledge Government Involvement

By Sam James

SEOUL, July 10.—The policy board of the ruling party in South Korea today admitted that its leader, Park Chung-hee, had sought in connection with the Washington scandal, asked by the South Korean government to do some in Washington.

It was the first acknowledgment by a Korean leader that Mr. Park had been asked officially to lobby for his government's interests in Washington. The government insisted that Mr. Park had been acting as its paid lobbyist.

Mr. Park left Washington after his name was reported as a subversive of South Korean money given to members of Congress. He went to Korea and then to where he is reported to be.

The party official who said that Mr. Park was his government's lobbyist, Joon Kyn, spoke out. He attacked the investigation carried out in Washington, Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Park Joon Kyn said. Fraser's subcommittee had out of proportion Tongue role in Washington.

"Park was a profiteer," he wanted to profit. "He wanted to sell to tell their rice to our ment. That was the st

"Because we heard it was influential with him to do some lobbyin That is not a crime. him to do us a favor American congressmen would be a good thing U.S. troops here."

Settlement Hopes SALISBURY, July 10.—Sources close to British-Rhodesia talks said that the United may soon make firm halt the war, and economic and give the role nationally recognized dence under black-maj

According to informers Mr. Smith is ready to British-run transition ment lasting three to st The Patriotic Front is opposed to a British-

transition until the so have this is not gues Joshua Nkomo's final The Patriotic Front guerrillas to take full bility for security but sources believe there is negotiate a compromise say that Rhodesia's will chiefs are "not totally i on the possibility of forces helping to co country during a past

Britain would org elections and hand over ment to the win sources said. Britain United States insist on one-vote elections. Mr. i been holding out for a franchise but the sou he would accept univ free as part of a pact

The sources believe there is an international settlement, neighboring states would feel obliged it and not harbor or guerrillas who tried to the war.

China Admits In Technology

HONG KONG, July 10.—A Chinese scientist Hsueh-sen, has said th is lagging behind the science and technol Chinese news agency today.

But the scientist, in the latest issue of t munist party journal f predicted his country w up and overtake the countries.

"We should take a approach in viewing the tween China's current- and technological post advanced world level."

U.S. Bogus Bills F CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Authorities raised here early yesterday at \$3.3 million in counter bills.

service Co. said yester pipeline itself was not the company said.

The accident was the major mishap forcing a shutdown in less than a Pump Station No. 8, 2 miles southeast of Damage will exceed \$5 r spokesman for Alyeska s



Japanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Takeo Fukuda voting near their Tokyo home in yesterday's election.

Two Hijack Soviet Airliner, Force It to Land at Helsinki

HELSINKI, July 10 (Reuters).

—Two hijackers seized a Soviet airliner on a domestic flight today and forced it to land at Helsinki.

Finnish police said that the hijackers had released the plane's 5 crew members but continued to hold 72 passengers, including 7 children.

The hijackers have not been identified but the police, who surrounded the plane at Helsinki

airport, said they spoke on the radio in Russian.

The plane is a medium-range Tupolev-134. The plane's destination and point of origin in the Soviet Union were not known.

Stockholm Request

In Sweden tonight, the police said that the hijackers had requested permission to go on to Stockholm airport.

The last successful seizure of a Soviet airliner was in May. The hijacker, a 37-year-old Latvian, forced the plane to fly to Sweden. Swedish authorities refused Soviet demands that he be sent back to the Soviet Union and granted him permission to stay.

Finnish officials confirmed that the hijackers wanted to go to Sweden but said they would refuse to release the plane at least until the seven children were set free.

11 Killed in Poland

WARSAW, July 10 (Reuters).—A Prague-Moscow passenger train collided with a locomotive near the southwest Polish city of Wroclaw yesterday, killing at least 11 persons and injuring 37, officials said.



The war of persuasion

- The war of persuasion: arms and the Middle East
- Salim el Lozi analyses Middle East politics
- The US and the EEC on a Palestinian homeland
- Report on the Malta Socialist conference
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Advantages for Each Side Global Strategy Review Shows Rough East-West Parity

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have reached "rough parity" in overall military power, but each side has special advantages that must be weighed against new war planning, defense Secretary Harold Brown said at a White House news conference last week on the global balance of power.

Brown, in presiding over the second meeting of the Security Council, cited the Soviet Union's proximity to other oil-producing states in the Gulf as one of its strategic advantages that must be given significant weight in making a net assessment of power for President Carter.

Shot Claims \$300 Million

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—The cost of the new short-lived flu program topped \$300 million in April and could exceed \$1 billion, a general accounting office report said yesterday.

Priest Is Held Heft of a Crucifix

LANO, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—A Catholic priest and one parishioner yesterday with to steal a valuable crucifix in Alto Adige chapel to their own new church near...

in being close to Gulf oil producers, Mr. Brown was reflecting a deep concern felt by U.S. Navy commanders that in a crisis the Soviet Union could shut off much of NATO's oil supply by controlling a few straits used by tankers.

Force Posture

The meeting considered a draft of the "force posture" section of PRM 10. It outlines various possible military strategies and how many U.S. troops and weapons would be needed to implement them.

The net assessment and force posture papers together run to more than 500 pages, sources said. They add up to a general review that the NSC may eventually reduce to specific recommendations.

Interagency task forces studied these five broad contingencies and then listed the forces that would be needed to handle them:

- A Warsaw Pact attack on NATO in Central Europe.
- An East-West war outside of Europe.
- Conflicts in East Asia.
- "National" wars like Vietnam.
- All-out nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Officials who were briefed on the force posture statement said it contained no surprises, repeating the need to continue strengthening NATO forces to combat the Warsaw Pact buildup. The Warsaw Pact superiority in armor was underlined, sources said, as was the growing number of Soviet tactical nuclear weapons.

Since becoming defense secretary, Mr. Brown has taken a far less alarmist view of the Soviet military buildup than did his Pentagon predecessor, Donald Rumsfeld.

"Generally speaking," Mr. Brown said in a recent statement to Congress, "there is no reason for immediate or grave alarm about our ability to deter major military actions by the Soviet Union. A comparison of United States with Soviet investments during the past 20 years will show that, cumulatively, we have made as large an effort as the Soviets."

"However," he added, "a major part of the U.S. effort came during the first 10 years, while the most significant Soviet investments have been made during the past decade. We have probably lived off our earlier investments longer than we should. We have some catching up to do."



HIS LAST TAKE—Hollywood stuntman Vic Rivers drove pickup truck off ramp at 55 mph on Friday and sailed 150 feet nose first into Malibu Lake while filming final scene for Paramount movie "High Rider." He was trapped for 25 minutes under the truck and died 2 1/2 hours later after co-workers pulled him free.

Subsidies in Cases of Hard-to-Place Children

HEW to Support Aid for Special Adoptions

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The Carter administration plans to endorse this week legislation that would provide government subsidies to families that adopt hard-to-place children.

Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, revealed the plans in an interview last week. He said that the subsidies, which could amount to several thousand dollars a year to each family as long as their adopted child was dependent, would be part of the administration's effort to find alternatives to abortion.

The administration's support of adoption subsidies represents a change from its position last spring, when officials testified against the concept, saying that the White House Office of Management and Budget believed it would be too expensive.

Nonetheless, the House last month approved a bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee, that provides for such subsidies.

last month indicating that such legislation was probably constitutional, made it politically imperative for the administration to support alternatives to abortion.

The officials also said that the administration hoped to influence the shape of the House-passed legislation involving adoption, which seems likely to become law in some form.

\$170 Million Spent Each Year

Generally, there is a shortage of children available for adoption. But older children and those who are handicapped, chronically ill or members of some minority groups often cannot be placed.

The government now spends about \$170 million in welfare payments each year to 117,000 such children who are in foster homes or institutions. If the same children are adopted, however, they usually lose their federal assistance under current law.

"It doesn't make any sense," Mr. Califano said of the law. "We pay for foster care in homes and institutions, but, if you love the kid and want to adopt him, we cut you off."

Mr. Califano said that he believed one of the main reasons

many children in foster homes had not been adopted was that families could not afford the high cost of medical treatment, special education and rehabilitation.

The administration's proposal will have two main parts, Mr. Califano said. The first would provide federal funds to pay couples who adopt hard-to-place children. The second would provide the states with money to improve their adoption procedures.

House Bill Differs

The administration's plan differs from that approved by the House in three ways:

• The administration would allow subsidies only to families with low and moderate incomes, while the House bill would make them available to anyone whose adopted child met the criteria.

• The administration would pay the subsidies each year as long as the child remained a minor, while the House bill would not allow subsidies after a year, in most instances, unless there unusual medical expenses.

• The administration would allow a child to remain eligible for Medicaid, even if his adoptive parents were not eligible, while the House bill would not.

In Hunt for Stolen Documents

FBI Raids Scientologist Offices

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—FBI agents, carrying buzz saws, sledge hammers, crow bars and search warrants, entered Church of Scientology offices here and in the Los Angeles area Friday morning in an attempt to recover hundreds of documents allegedly stolen by church operatives from government files.

The raids were made after the FBI received information about a complex scheme that allegedly included infiltration of church operatives into government agencies, surreptitious entries into government buildings and thefts of government documents.

According to a 33-page affidavit filed in U.S. District Court here in support of the request for the search warrants, persons working on behalf of the church also allegedly forged Internal Revenue Service credentials and bugged a conference room at which IRS officials were scheduled to discuss the tax-exempt status of the church.

Fewer than half a dozen such operatives are named in the affidavit, and to date only one has been charged with a crime. But the affidavit contains allegations of a range of crimes that include conspiracy, theft of government property and obstruction of justice. Justice Department sources said privately Friday that further prosecutions most likely would be attempted if the evidence sought actually was found in the raids.

An FBI official would not characterize the material taken Friday from the two offices, except to say that the raids were extremely productive.

The information in the affidavit was based mostly on extensive interrogations of a former church official, Michael Meisner, 37. According to the affidavit, he admitted to taking part in many of the acts.

A church official, the Rev. Hugh Wilhere, said Friday that Mr. Meisner had been connected with the church but that this did not mean that anything he did was done on behalf of the church.

He also said that Mr. Meisner had had a falling out with his wife, Patricia Meisner, who is a ranking official in the church, and with other church members. "He had some gripes and he left," Mr. Wilhere said. "We haven't seen him in some time."

A second church official, Vaughn Young, the director of research, said in Los Angeles that he believed the whole episode might be a "total and complete ploy" by the government to discredit the church.

He noted that the church had filed a \$750-million lawsuit against the FBI and other government agencies, accusing them of illegal harassment. He suggested that the alleged theft of documents might be the work of an agent provocateur.

"They came in here at six o'clock in the morning with sledge hammers and ripped the doors off the walls," he said. He said that the agents in fact had search warrants but forced in the doors after a church member said that he did not have keys to the offices they wanted to enter.

The raids, which were coordinated to begin at 9 a.m. here and at 6 a.m. on the West Coast, were directed against offices at 2125 S Street NW in Washington and at two locations in the Los Angeles area.

Search for Documents
By early evening, agents were still combing through files in both locations, searching for copies of at least 161 documents that Mr. Meisner identified as having been taken from IRS and

Justice Department files and any other government documents that might also have been taken.

Although the documents identified by Mr. Meisner came from IRS or Department of Justice files, they included documents originating in other agencies as well, including the CIA, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department and the Coast Guard.

The Church of Scientology, founded in 1960 by Ron Hubbard, a science fiction writer, claims about 3.1 million members around the world. It is based on a philosophy that uses various counseling devices to aid its followers in gaining self-knowledge and self-awareness.

Suits Against Government

In recent years, it has initiated several lawsuits against the government, which it claims has been keeping the organization and its members under improper surveillance. It also has waged an extensive, and seemingly well-funded, campaign to force the U.S. government to cut its ties to Interpol, the private, international organization which collects and disseminates information to police agencies.

According to the affidavit by FBI agent Robert Tittle, Mr. Meisner contacted Justice Department officials in Los Angeles in May and said that he wanted to turn himself in and cooperate with the government's investigation of the alleged thefts.

The affidavit says that, during two weeks of interrogation by FBI agents, Mr. Meisner said that his knowledge of the alleged plan dated back to 1974, when church officials called for an all-out attack on the IRS, which had occasionally withheld tax-exempt status from certain church subsidiaries because it was not satisfied that they met the criteria for exemption.

Civilian Detained By U.S. Army in Identity Mix-Up

MIAMI, July 10 (AP).—The Army has assigned a special unit to find out why a civilian was arrested as a deserter and held for 40 days. But a former Pentagon official says the Army already knows what went wrong and the same thing has happened many times.

"If a guy wants to get into the armed services with fraudulent identification, it's easy. That's what happened in this case," said Donald Stewart, retired inspector general of the Defense Investigative Service.

Mr. Stewart referred to a case involving Lester Adgers, 28, of Charlotte, N.C. He was found unqualified for military service eight years ago but was arrested in March as a deserter.

Mr. Adgers said he insisted from the day he was picked up that someone apparently had used stolen identification to enlist under his name. An Army spokesman in Charlotte said records show someone identifying himself as Lester Adgers signed up in January, 1975, but failed to report for active duty two months later.

The army held the real Lester Adgers for 40 days. When the army finally cleared him, he was given a \$2,000 settlement.

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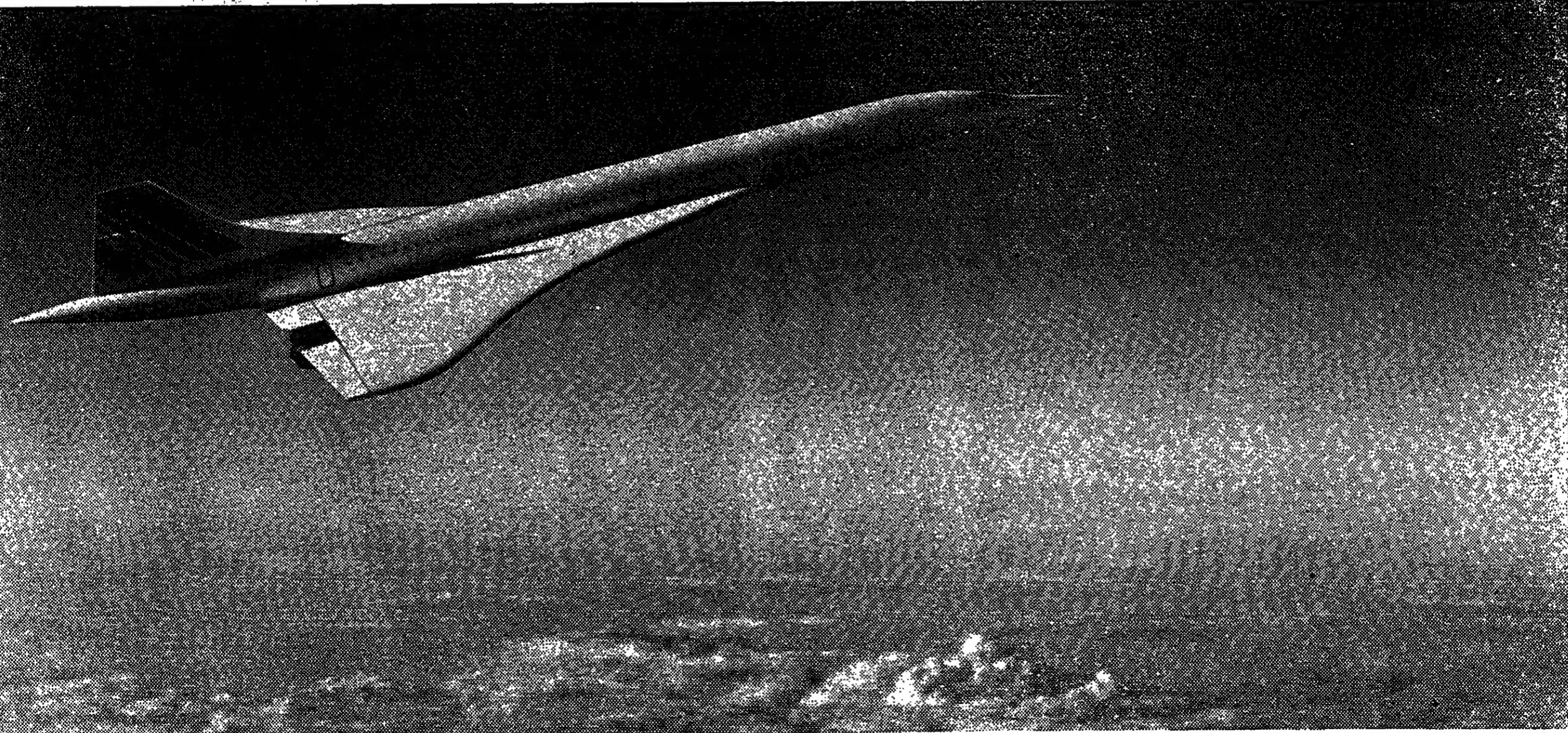
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AIR FRANCE

Boeing 707 Ends Up at Damascus Airport

Hijackers of Kuwaiti Airliner Surrender, Release Hostages

BEIRUT, July 10 (AP)—The hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner gave themselves up today to Syrian authorities at Damascus airport and released their remaining hostages.

The aircraft, a Boeing 707 of Kuwait Airways, had landed in Damascus today after leaving Kuwait airport. It was originally thought that the plane was headed for Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen.

The hijackers, believed to be ex-Palestinians, had released all of the passengers in Kuwait be-

fore taking off for Damascus. In return they received the chief of Kuwaiti security and the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as substitute hostages, in addition to keeping the British members of the plane's crew.

The gunmen seized the plane Friday night while it was on a regular flight from Beirut to Kuwait.

Syria Not Target

Damascus radio said the hijackers had emphasized that their action was not aimed at Syria

and that it was then that they were allowed to land at Damascus airport.

The Syrian announcement appeared to refute speculation earlier that the gunmen had wanted to force authorities in Damascus to release Palestinians allegedly held in Syrian prisons.

Damascus radio quoted the leader of the hijackers, a man identified as Abu Sayed, as saying that their operation was connected with divisions inside the main Palestinian guerrilla organization, el-Fatah.

A Fatah spokesman denied that Mr. Sayed was a member and said that he was a fugitive from the law. The spokesman added that he had been in a Palestinian prison in Lebanon for taking bribes and engaging in extortion before "an intelligence service of an Arab country helped his escape." The Arab state in question was not identified.

Palestinian sources said the hijacking was directed at discrediting el-Fatah and its leader, Yasser Arafat.

News Analysis

Kidnap-Slaying Casts Light on Egypt's Divisions

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI)—The slaying of a former cabinet minister and the discovery that it was the work of extremist Moslem fanatics apparently bent on a campaign of terrorism in the name of Islam have shocked Egypt and cast a glaring light on some of the country's political and religious divisions.

Unlike the food-price riots of January, this affair has not directly challenged the authority of President Anwar Sadat's government. The killing has been universally condemned as cowardly, senseless and repugnant to Moslem teaching. But there has been widespread criticism of the security forces for their handling of the case, of the Egyptian religious establishment and of Mr. Sadat's political policies that are felt to have encouraged the resurgence of Moslem extremists.

There are even subdued voices asking whether political liberalism with which Mr. Sadat has replaced the police state system of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is worth it if this is the price.

The government, precariously balanced between Mr. Sadat's commitment to political liberalism and the need for security in a society where violence and intrigue are never far below the surface, has acted with mixed firmness and restraint.

Military Trial Ordered

Mr. Sadat, who was in Gabon for an Organization of African Unity conference when the kidnapping and slaying occurred last weekend, did not interrupt his official schedule, leaving the investigation to his Premier and interior minister, Mamdouh Salem, a career police officer. But Mr. Sadat did order that the suspects be tried by a military court, a practice that was common under Nasser but which Mr. Sadat has sought to avoid.

Mr. Salem warned publicly that "those who tamper with security and freedom will be severely punished," a reaffirmation of the government's policy of tolerating dissent but dealing harshly with those who go too far.

The victim was Mohammed Hussein Zababy, a scholar from the University of Al Azhar, the citadel of Moslem learning, who until last November was minister of religious endowments. He was kidnapped and slain by members of a bizarre and fanatical Moslem cult.

This organization believes Egypt's government is corrupt, its religious leaders heretical and its social structure immoral. Its members oppose the emancipation of women and preach that true Moslems should leave Egypt for countries where the Islamic code is the law of the land.

Resurgent Orthodoxy

In the last few years Egypt has seen a resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy and of revulsion

8 Die, 50 Injured In Bomb Blast in Car in Damascus

TEL AVIV, July 10 (AP)—A bomb exploded in a car in central Damascus, killing 8 persons and injuring at least 50 others, the Damascus radio said today.

The report, monitored here, said the explosion damaged a mosque and a hotel. The radio said Syria has evidence that Iraq was behind the bombing.

A bomb exploded in a car in the Syrian capital last Monday, killing 8 persons and wounding 50. Syria said that blast outside Syria's Air Defense Command Headquarters, also was engineered by Iraq, which has been blamed for a series of explosions in Syrian cities during the last year.

The two Arab nations are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party. Their ideological feuds carried them to the brink of war when Iraq massed troops along Syria's border last year after Syria sent soldiers to quell the civil war in Lebanon.

against the secularization of society. Occasionally the country's leaders pay lip service to it, as in last year's legislation restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The political analysis says that Mr. Sadat has generally condoned if not encouraged these groups to counter the leftist influence in the country's universities and other institutions where it flourished under Nasser.

The fundamentalist Moslem sects have a record of violence. Most recently when they scored the occasion of the January riots to sack and burn nightclubs and cabarets. But the death of Mr.

Hussein, Sadat End Talks on Palestinian Role

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan returned to Amman today after two days of talks with President Anwar Sadat. The talks centered on the Palestinian role in a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Sadat met with King Hussein yesterday in Alexandria and then again today.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said that during the negotiations Mr. Sadat called for an "explicit link" between Jordan and a projected Palestinian state which the Arabs want

set up on the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat described this as an ideal solution and said that the link should be agreed upon before the Geneva peace conference is convened, probably next fall.

Mr. Fahmy did not explain the nature of the proposed link but Mr. Sadat previously has said that it should be in the form of a federation or a confederation between Jordan and the new state.

King Hussein backs the idea but believes that the Palestinians

in the region should be polled first to determine if they endorse it.

Mr. Sadat's proposal would circumvent Israeli opposition to Palestinian participation at the Geneva conference officials said. By setting up this "link" in advance, the Jordanians and Palestinians can send a unified delegation to the conference.

King Hussein's government and the Palestine Liberation Organization opened talks in Amman recently on their relationship but failed to make headway.

Somalia Puts Ethiopia Loss At 1,500 Men

MOGADISHU, Somalia, July 10 (UPI)—Almost 1,500 Ethiopian Army troops and peasant militiamen died last week fighting insurgents from the Western Somali Liberation Front in Ethiopia's disputed Ogaden district, the official Somalia news agency said today.

The agency accounts described intense fighting around the towns of Harar, Dire Dawa and Jijiga in the Ogaden region bordering Somalia.

Diplomatic sources in Mogadishu believe that the Ethiopian Army is regrouping in Harar and Jijiga in preparation for a vast offensive aimed at pushing Somali insurgents out of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is reported to be airlifting 11,000 men to be Ogaden to reinforce 30,000 troops already there.

Response Indicated

Western and Arab diplomatic sources said that the reports of increased rebel activity in the Ogaden demonstrate a response by the Somali insurgents to the airlift.

A highly informed Arab diplomatic source said that the Ethiopians have added Soviet Shersha SAM-7 missiles, Mi-9 helicopters and many Soviet armored personnel carriers to the sophisticated U.S. weaponry in their arsenal.

"The Ethiopians will move soon and, when they do, we will feel it in Mogadishu," the source said.

Somalia has had a longstanding claim on the Somali-speaking Ogaden region, an area about half the size of Somalia, and has been equipping and training the 6,000-man Liberation Front.

In recent months, the rebels have made claims of an impressive string of military victories over the Ethiopian Army and they now report that the whole Ogaden area, except for a few major towns, is under their control.

U.S.-Iran Said to Plan Talks on A-Plant Sale

TEHRAN, July 10 (Reuters)—Talks on the sale of up to eight nuclear power plants to Iran will be resumed in Washington next month, informed sources said yesterday.

An Iranian team will leave Tehran July 26 for the talks, which will start Aug. 1, the sources said. The nuclear deal, worth about \$10 billion, has been obstructed because of U.S. insistence on stringent safeguards.

U.S. Indians Asking Arab Advice On How to Exploit Energy Riches

DENVER, July 10 (UPI)—A dozen American Indian tribes, controlling at least 35 per cent of U.S. uranium and 30 per cent of its oil, met twice recently with members of Arab nations to learn bargaining techniques of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an Indian spokesman said yesterday.

A third meeting is scheduled for later this week, said Peter MacDonald, Navajo chairman and a member of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

"We're looking for information," Mr. MacDonald told the Denver Post. "We believe they (OPEC) have a certain amount of information and technology that would be most valuable to us."

"We've found how energy companies have dealt with them in the past—bad leases and one-sided operations. We wanted to see if they could give us some technical assistance we can't get from the U.S. government," he said. He said Indians were interested in setting up their own version of the energy cartel in Washington, but he decided to give details of the talks held in Washington, but he said the Indians were looking for outside help in developing their energy resources because of federal foot-dragging.

He said the discussions with OPEC were initiated by the Indians, and a formal statement would be made soon. He listed the tribes as Apache, Sioux, Navajo, Crow, Blackfoot, Shoshone, Cheyenne, Ute, Pueblo, Chippewa, Cree and Yakima.

S. African Province Weighs Multiracial Local Government

JOHANNESBURG, July 10 (AP)—A provincial official in South Africa's Natal Province has announced that white, black and Indian leaders will meet later this month for unprecedented talks aimed at creating a multiracial government there.

Such a move, which has been quietly discussed for several months, would run counter to South Africa's long-established policies of white supremacy and racial separation.

Frank Martin, senior member of the Provincial Executive Council, is announcing the meeting Friday, said that the agenda would be left open so that black leaders would not commit themselves to anything simply by attending.

If preliminary agreement on objectives can be reached, full-scale talks would become a possibility, he said.

A 1970 government census found that Natal, in eastern South Africa, had a population of 449,000 whites, 67,000 "coloreds," or persons of mixed race, 515,000 Indians and 1.1 million blacks.

Mr. Martin gave no details of the provincial leadership's plans but in a recent newspaper interview he said "our scheme" would recognize blacks as permanent residents of urban areas and would extend full civil rights to them.

South Africa's ruling National party has been split recently over whether or how to recognize the rights of urban blacks living outside their designated tribal homelands.

"We would also like to see immediate self-government granted to all urban communities with multiracial metropolitan boards to coordinate services in the large urban areas," Mr. Martin said in the interview.

In broad outline, what we envisage is a situation where the pluralistic nature of our society is recognized. We want to avoid the domination of one race group by another," he added.

Unlike South Africa's three other provinces dominated by Afrikaners descended from Dutch, French and German settlers, Natal's whites are mainly English-speaking South Africans. The



MARCHING TOGETHER—West Point cadets standing in attention awaiting instructions on first day arrival last week. 104 women were admitted to academy out of a total 1,470 students. It is the second year women are attending the military academy.

Unauthorized Protest Is Tolerated

Spain Basques Begin Marches Seeking Autonomy, Amnesty

MADRID, July 10 (Reuters)—Four columns of Basques set off today on a march to back demands for a full amnesty for political prisoners and autonomy for the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarre. The marches, starting in each province, will meet in the Navarre capital, Pamplona, on Aug. 30.

A column of Basque emigrants and exiles set out from Brussels today to join the others in Pamplona.

The marches in Spain, although not authorized, are being tolerated by authorities.

Cabinet to Meet

In Madrid, new ministers prepared for the first meeting tomorrow of the Cabinet formed by Premier Adolfo Suarez after the June 15 elections. Heading the agenda will be a discussion of the measures needed to restore the economy.

Both the government and the opposition agree that urgent steps must be taken to curb inflation, now about 30 per cent, and the balance of payments deficit, which was \$4.3 billion last year, and ease unemployment, now standing at 6 per cent, or 800,000 persons.

A liberal newspaper, *Diario 16*, said yesterday that the government might decide tomorrow to devalue the peseta by 20 per cent.

3 Parties Legalized

Yesterday, the government legalized the Carlist party, which supports the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo. The Carlists fought

U.S. Treasury Warns Town on Race Policy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Treasury Department says it may use its administrative powers for the first time to deny revenue-sharing funds to a community accused of discrimination.

The result of a hearing planned for later this summer could be a cutoff of funds for Claremont, N.C., unless town officials can prove they are not discriminating against the only black family to own property in the community. The town has been accused of denying water and sewer service to the family.

Attack in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (AP)—Five gunmen in an automobile opened fire on the home of an executive of the French auto firm, Peugeot, on Friday, killing a police guard and wounding the businessman, Andre Gasparovic, and another guard, police sources said yesterday.

Victim of Archaic Laws

Beautiful, Historic Istanbul Is Also Overcrowded, Bro-

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ISTANBUL, July 10—Ahmet Isvan, mayor of this ancient city which once was a capital of Christendom and later the capital of the Ottoman Empire, said sadly:

"There are not many cities in the world like Istanbul with its history, beauty and architecture. Yet we are ruining it."

Located on the Bosphorus between Europe and Asia, Istanbul is slowly being strangled. The city's population now is about 4.5 million and it grows by 200,000 yearly. At best, it will reach 7 million by the end of the century, at worst, perhaps 12 million. Half of its population, it is estimated, already lives in slum dwellings.

Jammed With Autos

Its narrow streets are now clogged by automobile traffic. An urban expert, Prof. Vakur Versan of Istanbul University, said an additional 200 cars join the traffic jam every day. The Bosphorus Bridge, completed only three years ago, is also jammed.

Strike in November

A strike was staged by 11,000 of the city's 18,000 municipal employees, who refused to work for no pay. There was no garbage collection for 22 days. The city, always odoriferous, became a stinking hell.

The antiquated system of running Turkish cities gives minimal authority to elected municipal officials and takes vast areas such as education, health and

security out of the mayor's hands. He also has limited authority to raise money, either by bonds or by taxation.

Mr. Isvan may be the only city administrator in the world who looks with envy upon the financially troubled administration of New York's Mayor Abraham Beame. "At least Beame can fire people," he said. "I cannot do even that."

Tourists who come to Istanbul to view its mosques, palaces and museums rarely see this other side of the city, except for the occasional traffic jam. But if they looked closely, they might see some of the shantytowns that have sprung up everywhere to house poverty-stricken ex-farmers fleeing rural hopelessness for the city.

Appear Overnight

These communities literally appear overnight, as local law makes it virtually impossible to evict a man who has already put a roof over his family's heads. At first, these dwellings are without water, electricity or school services, and they are a breeding ground for proletarian revol-

Fear Grave Economic Setback

French-Canadian Executives Caution Against Separatism

By Ronald L. Soble

MONTREAL, July 10.—"I'm a nationalist," said Louis Desmarais, a French Canadian business executive, "but I understand the frustrations of the French-speaking Quebecers: they've been left out of everything. But I don't want to see Quebec go."

Mr. Desmarais, 54, is deputy chairman of Montreal-based Power Corporation of Canada Ltd., a diversified transportation and financial company which ranks among Canada's 100 largest firms.

His views are important because his roots are in Canada's French-speaking population as is the struggle of the Parti Quebecois to gain sovereignty for Quebec.

Referendum Plans

Should Quebec Premier René Levesque find that his power base is slipping, he might have to revise his plans for a referendum on separating Quebec from the Canadian Confederation. Mr. Levesque has said that he would call the referendum within two years.

Remarks like those of Mr. Desmarais against an independent Quebec are becoming more commonplace among the province's corporate leaders. Although many businessmen are reluctant to speak for the record because of the delicate political situation, they appear to be moving toward a clear consensus.

How to preserve Canadian national unity is the dominating topic of conversation in Montreal, a city which accounts for about half of the province of Quebec's business activity.

Edginess but No Panic

Over lunch in old Montreal, where the city's financial community is concentrated in a district whose buildings date back several hundred years or over cocktails in a fashionable bistro in the Sherbrooke Street area in the city's downtown section, the talk reveals edginess over Quebec's uncertain future, but no panic.

Some corporations with home offices in Quebec are talking about moving to Ontario or other provinces. Some "for sale" signs have been appearing in Westmount, an expensive residential area where many English-speaking executives live. Some individual funds and valuables are being transferred to Ontario but so far there is no documented mass exodus or capital flight.

Although the most recent survey of the Gallup Poll of Canada shows that 63 per cent of those questioned in Quebec oppose independence, it is not clear whether Mr. Levesque's Parti Quebecois will modify its views on the issue.

Emotions High

However, emotions are running high on the separatist objectives of the Parti Quebecois and the business community could use its considerable economic leverage to counter some of these views.

Louis Desmarais and his brother, Paul, who is the Power Corporation's chairman and chief executive officer, were among 235 French-speaking Quebec businessmen who a few weeks ago signed a letter to Mr. Levesque telling him, in effect, to go slow on his party's French-language policies which form the fabric of the independence movement.

Mr. Levesque's language proposals, the letter said, "will hinder the economic development of our milieu and will give free rein to intolerance both within and outside Quebec."

Particularly galling to much of Quebec's business community is the charter of the French language currently being debated in the provincial legislature.

Language Provisions

The legislation would require that by 1983 French would be the primary language spoken by companies with 50 or more employees. Multinational firms, such as banks, maintain that English is the language of international business. And many French-speaking executives say that the choice of language should be left to the individual.

The charter would also generally restrict children to academic instruction in French unless one

of the child's parents was educated in English in Quebec. Company officials claim that provision would make it increasingly difficult to transfer talent into Quebec from rest of predominantly English-speaking Canada or, indeed, other countries.

Growing opposition to the plan in the program, Parti Quebecois, which Mr. Levesque to power in 1976, has provoked Quebec business leaders to argue that the move could be an economic boon to the province.

Developing Quebec's culture can be accomplished in the Canadian Confederation, they contend. This means that a new federal-provincial relationship would have to be worked out and as a consequence the business men say, a language bill would have to be modified to preserve individual rights so that Quebecers speak the language of choice.

But Mr. Desmarais's view that French-speaking Quebecers traditionally have made up of the province's blue-collar is "left out of everything" well documented.

Equal Opportunities

Therefore, although 1 speaking businessmen are for preservation of individual rights, they also are pushing equal educational and professional opportunities for French-speaking executives.

Business leaders view a Quebec as a moderate voice to them. They in that when the referendum on independence, the language referendum may not separating at all but on federal status of province.

"The feeling in Quebec separating" is softening up, Desmarais said. "But a change over Quebec's economic future is inevitable."

The extent of the "chick" difficult to assess. But it does have affected the province's economic climate.

Some Quebec-based firms moved their home offices to provinces.

Shift to Toronto

For example, CAE Inc. Ltd., a major company aerospace, electronics, nuclear metals fields, recently moved corporate offices to Toronto.

Although the move involves a dozen top executives in its electronics subsidiary in Montreal, it gave rise to a feeling of "emerging dominance" of Canada's commercial and financial center will be accepted.

A recent Quebec study showed that headquarters of the Montreal area made up 12 per cent of the area's activity. As this business report said, it injures profits of other industries support it, in such fields as printing, printing and manufacturing.

In recent months, the said, an estimated 50 head have moved out along with estimated 4,000 jobs.

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Vatican Warns Lefebvre Against

VATICAN CITY, July 10.—In a stern declaration, the Vatican again has threatened "appropriate canonical sanctions" against the Rev. Lefebvre, the rebellious archbishop who recently the Pope in ordaining 14 priests.

The Vatican statement read the declaration yesterday not specify, however, what sanctions would be.

The spokesman, the Rev. Pandolfi, referred to Archbishop Lefebvre's recent action "a case of flagrant disobedience which causes profound and spiritual bitterness."

Living on a hand-to-mouth basis himself when it comes to money, there is little Mr. or the 90 other mayors who up the greater stake in the election. The Republican People's Party tried to get a municipal law passed in 1974 but the conservative parties blocked it.

As a result, Mr. Isvan said, the mayor has neither the power nor the authority to resolve problems. We are always in a state of emergency and the whole system is a

Alarm Raised

Thus the city is threatened economic suffocation, while raised an alarm even in Turkey's borders.

In 1973, the World Bank for a number of urban development studies and held out for help in financing. But World Bank is still waiting for the Turkish parliament to pass the necessary enabling legislation.

The current state of the Turkish government's finances, it is said, Turkey will take on more obligations in the near future.

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(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

سكوتامو لاند

Rights, Atomic Energy, Economy at Issue

Mr. Schmidt Agenda Is Familiar

Murray Seeger

July 10.—When West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Carter sat down Wednesday, their will look remarkably familiar.

The three issues that have the special relationship between West Germany and the United States for the last six years are still nagging the two.

First, the two men have established the type of personal relationship essential for the rifts that have developed between Bonn and Washington. Mr. Carter took off

will be Mr. Schmidt's first Washington since Mr. Carter's inauguration and his first day tour of the United States.

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will be Mr. Schmidt's first Washington since Mr. Carter's inauguration and his first day tour of the United States.

Continuing emphasis on human rights as an issue among nations. While they claim to agree with the principles as the President has enunciated them, the West Germans, and most Europeans, do not believe in preaching morals to other nations. Moral issues should be separated from practical considerations of politics and economics, the Europeans believe.

Mr. Schmidt has been delegated by the nine members of the European Common Market to make this point to Mr. Carter in stronger terms than it has been made before.

The Soviet Union has warned the West Germans, as it warned France, that the U.S. campaign for human rights could jeopardize political détente between the Communist and non-Communist world.

Détente is the cornerstone of West German foreign policy. For

Italy Communists Admit Strain in E. European Ties

ROME, July 10 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party said today that Eurocommunism would create serious political problems for the parties that are in power in Eastern Europe.

The warning, contained in an editorial in the Communist newspaper, L'Unità, by its editor-in-chief, Alfredo Reichlin, appeared to mean that Eurocommunism would increasingly attract Communists in Eastern Europe and thus get them in trouble with orthodox Moscow Communists.

L'Unità, acknowledged East-West strains in the Communist movement as the Italian and Czechoslovak Communist parties were moving closer to a rupture.

Last week, the Italian party defied the Prague leadership by recognizing a prominent Czech dissident and signer of the Charter 77 manifesto, Zdenek Mlynar.

Mr. Mlynar, who was secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party's Central Committee when Alexander Dubcek unsuccessfully attempted to liberalize the system in 1968, has long been an outcast in his country. He emigrated to Austria last month.

During the last few days, Mr. Mlynar has reportedly been in the Czechoslovak situation.

The Italian Communist party's gesture in giving Mr. Mlynar a hearing infuriated Prague authorities. Sources here said that the relations between the Communist party machines in Rome and Prague were now "virtually nonexistent," and that a formal break may occur.

lowing what it calls "quiet diplomacy." West Germany has improved political and economic ties with the Communist world, with which it shares a long border.

A provocative or overly zealous, moralistic U.S. president could jeopardize that progress and increase the direct security risks for Western Europe, many West Germans believe.

In a recent speech, Mr. Schmidt said, "Détente has brought success for the Germans in particular, in a manner and to an extent which could not have been expected at the beginning of the road."

Flow of Refugees. "I am thinking of the extraordinary expansion in contacts between people in the two German states, which has been brought about in recent years and which has given the people in East Germany so much hope and moral support."

"I am thinking, too, of the remarkable increase in the number of people of German descent returning from the Soviet Union and from Romania over the past three years."

Altogether, 45,000 ethnic Germans have come to the West from Eastern Europe in the last three years, and the flow is continuing. "This is the most important human rights issue in East Germany and the Schmidt government is worried that the Communists could stop the flow of refugees at any time."

The two other important issues before Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt are less provocative but still persistent—the coordination of economic and nuclear energy policies.

West Germany, like most of the other energy-poor industrial countries, believes it must build fast-breeder nuclear reactors to generate power. Mr. Carter has been trying to discourage such development as a security risk.

Partly in response to U.S. pressure, West Germany and France agreed to limit their exports of nuclear technology. But the agreement was less comprehensive than what Mr. Carter had sought.

May Yield on Economy. Mr. Schmidt may be prepared to give some ground to the long-term U.S. pressure for more reduction of the West German economy to help other, weaker nations recover from the long world recession.

Bonn officials have been embarrassed that the economy has not grown as fast as planned and that unemployment remains at nearly a million workers. To keep their pledge to achieve a growth rate of 5 per cent this year, the West Germans may



GREAT CATCH—The world Frisbee champion of the canine set, Ashley Whippet, showing the New York pooches how it's done. He was just warming up to defend his crown on Aug. 28 in Pasadena, Calif.

have to stimulate the economy more by greater government spending or by easing monetary policy even more than it has been relaxed.

This issue of unemployment has cost Mr. Schmidt dearly. The German Labor Federation, a mainstay of his Social Democratic party, has for many months been calling for more stimulation of the economy.

When the leaders of the country's banks, corporations, economic institutes and government sat down last Tuesday for one of their semiannual conferences on the economy, the labor delegation was absent for the first time in 10 years.

Union leaders said they were protesting the action by several corporations challenging new legislation that permits workers to join management boards. The protest was also seen as a slap at Mr. Schmidt's leadership.

The Chancellor was able to get his budget approved by the Bundestag (parliament) by only a small margin last month. To

Oppose Intervention on Horn

Kenya, the Sudan Join Hands On Political, Trade Questions

By Roger Mann

NAIROBI, July 10 (UPI).—Facing military threats from some of their neighbors and hostile propaganda from others, Kenya and the Sudan are becoming friends.

Although the Sudan still relies heavily on Egypt for moral and military support, a 16-man delegation from Khartoum signed an agreement here last week that is designed to foster economic and political cooperation.

Only a few years ago, the Sudan, a member of the Arab League, was Kenya's most remote neighbor in every respect. But now they plan to translate ideological agreement into a 600-mile road that will make the Kenyan port of Mombasa the gateway to the outside world for the isolated but potentially rich southern region of the Sudan.

If the talk of developing the southern Sudan into the breadbasket of the Arab world becomes

reality, Kenya will benefit because Nairobi-based engineering, construction and marketing companies would be in line for lucrative contracts.

In signing the joint communiqué, the Sudanese foreign minister, Mansour Khalid, said, "Our minds were as one on all the issues we discussed." Mr. Khalid thanked Kenya for allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization to open a Nairobi office, a decision that is destined to result in other Arab dividends for Kenya.

United Against Intrusion

Kenya's recent shift from an equivocal stance on the Middle East to a pro-Arab policy has pleased the Sudanese. Kenyan Foreign Minister Mnyua Waiyaki, said, "We are uncomfortable with foreign interference in Africa, especially on her horn." In what sounded like a reference to the Soviet Union and perhaps Cuba, Mr. Waiyaki added, "We have decided to fight together against uninvited foreign intrusion."

In May, the Sudan expelled about 90 Soviet military advisers and ordered the Soviet Union to reduce its embassy staff in Khartoum. Kenya and the Sudan stand alone in this part of the world in pursuing an anti-Communist foreign policy and both recently began receiving U.S. military assistance.

In the short run, Kenya stands to profit most because of potential exports of agricultural and manufactured goods to the Sudan.

Between 1972 and last year, the value of Kenyan exports to the Sudan jumped from \$1.5 million to \$10.5 million. The Sudan, which previously had exported nothing to Kenya, sold \$340,000 worth of goods here last year.

Arab Investors Arrive

The Sudan, with a population of 16 million and with Arab-donated petrodollars to spend, could become the largest consumer of Kenyan goods once the road is built. The Sudan's influence with the oil-producing Arab states could help Kenya improve its position in other lucrative markets. Arabs who are investing in the Sudan are dropping into Kenya for a look and they seem to like what they see.

It is no coincidence that African-Arab cooperation was near the top of the list of 16 points in the joint communiqué. Now that both countries are facing armed conflicts on their borders—the Sudan on its Ethiopian frontier, Kenya on its border with Somalia—each is reassured to have a friendly neighbor.

Belize Is Seeking U.S. Military Help If Denied by U.K.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister George Price of Belize said he wants the United States to provide military security for his nation when it receives independence if Britain rejects that role.

Mr. Price was in Washington for negotiations between Britain and Guatemala over a territorial dispute concerning Belize, a self-governing British territory.

He said Friday he also wants the United States to "support the complete independence of Belize" by endorsing a resolution to be presented in the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Price said: "I want the United States to support Belize to the degree that becomes necessary" in the event that Guatemala "desires to expand its territory" into lands claimed by Belize, including sending troops if necessary. (In Guatemala Reuters reported that President Kjell Laugerud said last week's talks with Britain over the dispute averted an armed conflict.)

EEC Will Challenge French Tobacco Hold

BRUSSELS, July 10 (REUTERS).—A case is to be brought against the French government in the European Court of Justice by the European Economic Community's executive body for the French government's monopoly in tobacco exports.

The European Commission claims that the monopoly infringes on the Treaty of Rome despite the recent adjustments the French have made in their tobacco policy. The state continues to be in sole charge of manufactured tobacco exports as well as of imports originating in a third country but sold in another EEC member state.

Baby Mammoth Found Frozen in Siberia Soil

MOSCOW, July 10 (REUTERS).—The body of a baby mammoth, preserved in frozen soil for 12,000 years, has been found in eastern Siberia, Tass reported.

Soviet scientists said that the mammoth, found in the Magadan mines, is the first preserved body of a young animal to be discovered.

French Offices Bombed

RENNES, France, July 10 (REUTERS).—Electricity offices in Saint-Malo and Dinan were hit today by bombs placed by a local group objecting to the building of nuclear power stations in the area, a statement to a Dinan newspaper said.

The Results of Enterprise



Remarkable Performance in all major Export Markets.

Highlights 1976

Record sales in all major world markets, greatly improved earnings, substantial investment in plant and equipment, an impressive increase in cash flow, and a strengthening of capital and reserves—these are the highpoints of last year.

Sales

Total car sales were up 22% to 275,296 units. Exports accounted for more than 50%. Total Group sales reached DM 4.7 billion as against DM 3.6 billion in 1975. BMW cars are now being sold in 125 countries with 87 variations of the basic models in production to meet specific local requirements and

tastes. Motorcycle sales also contributed to the excellent year with production reaching an all time high.

Finance

Total investment edged up to DM 419.1 million. Capital and reserves were raised by DM 93 million. In 1976, BMW Overseas Enterprises N.V., Curaçao, was established. This company raised a very successful Sfrs. 100 million bond issue through a syndicate of leading Swiss banks managed by Union Bank of Switzerland. These funds provide the long-term

financial base for international development. BMW also took advantage of favourable trends in capital markets and strengthened its financial structure extensively to prepare itself for future fluctuations in automotive sales.

Organization

Long-term international planning resulted in the establishment of two holding companies for corporate coordination, one in Zurich, Switzerland, the other in Wilmington, Del., USA, in line with international

Looking ahead

The outlook for 1977 is one of healthy optimism bearing in mind, however, the possible impact of outside influences such as renewed inflation, import controls, currency fluctuations and energy restrictions.

During the first quarter of 1977, BMW unit sales in Germany were up by 15% and demand for the Company's high quality products continues unabated worldwide.



Concorde: Passing the Buck

The continuing refusal of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to face its responsibilities in the matter of the Concorde has become a national embarrassment. By voting last week to continue the "temporary" ban against operations of the Concorde at Kennedy Airport while more "studies" are conducted, the Port Authority's members have abused their power and denied fair treatment to two of this nation's oldest allies. They have done it, so far as we can tell, to shift to the courts the repercussions of a decision that ought to be made by someone other than judges.

The issue, at this point, is not whether the Concorde should be allowed to operate out of Kennedy Airport. It is whether the Concorde's owners, the British and French governments, will be given a chance to meet that airport's noise standards. The Port Authority won't say that the Concorde is too noisy to meet the standards. It won't say that it isn't too noisy. It won't permit tests of the airplane to determine how noisy it really is. And it won't say anything about the situation at all except that it isn't going to decide anything of substance.

The Port Authority's position is that it has consistently enforced its noise standards down through the years. But when jet airplanes were first introduced, the Port Authority tested them and gave their owners a chance to modify the planes and the operating procedures so that they could meet the standards. It refuses to do that for the Concorde. Beyond that, the federal government claims that the noise standards the Port Authority says it has not been enforcing against other airplanes. The Justice Department told the courts a couple of months ago that "subsonic aircraft regularly violate the so-called 112 PNdB

limit without being denied future access to JFK or other sanctions."

We can understand the motivation that has led the Port Authority to stall for 16 months on the application of the two foreign governments for landing rights. It arises out of political fear. If the Concorde begins to operate out of that airport, the Port Authority may have on its hands a widespread public demonstration in protest as well as serious legal and political repercussions. If it refuses to let the plane land, it will have affronted the federal government, not to mention the British and French, and may have triggered serious trade reprisals or other international repercussions.

So, the Port Authority's members have ducked. As a result, the matter will go back into the courts on a claim that it is deliberately discriminating against the Concorde. That will have the effect of shifting to the courts not only the responsibility for a fair decision but the criticism that will inevitably flow from it. Fortunately for the country—because decisions do have to be made—courts do not often duck. Nevertheless, they ought not to be forced to decide matters just because other officials are afraid of the possible repercussions. The failure of the Port Authority to do its duty in this case is a classic example of a significant and unwelcome development. Nationwide, judges are being called on by elected and appointed officials to wield more and more control over daily life in this country—control that the courts by their nature are not well equipped to exercise. And the elected and appointed officials who are supposed to be exercising this power are doing so less and less.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Probing the Korean Case

There wasn't much debate before the Senate decided by voice vote recently to authorize a new special prosecutor to pursue the investigation of alleged Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill. One can think of several reasons why the idea was accepted so readily. For one thing, it never hurts for senators to endorse a vigorous probe of a scandal that so far seems to be centered in the House. Beyond that, the plan advanced by Sen. Don Riegle, D-Mich., would give the attorney general 90 days either to find the allegations "unsubstantiated" or turn the matter over to a court-appointed prosecutor. These options should appeal both to those who want a full inquiry and to those who prefer to have the Justice Department contain the case and wrap it up soon.

Congressional Republican leaders have been especially skeptical of a Democratic administration's ability to investigate affairs involving prominent Hill Democrats. But here, too, some other factors may be in play. On June 8, for instance, House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes, D-Ariz., called for a special prosecutor partly as a way of stopping Justice Department leaks. Oddly enough, two days earlier The New York Times had carried a leaked report that the scandals may touch some prominent Republicans.

We don't want to be unduly cynical about this. It is striking, though, that no advocate of a special inquiry has set forth any specific evidence that the Justice Department is

incapable of handling this case. The sheer length of the investigation does not prove that Justice has been dillydallying. The case is very subtle and complex; some key figures are out of the country or shielded by diplomatic immunity, and bribery and influence-peddling can be devilishly hard to prove.

To some, those very factors suggest that at least the appearance of political conflicts is unavoidable, so that a special prosecutor should be named to bolster public confidence. But that line of argument assumes that regular agencies of justice cannot be trusted to handle politically sensitive cases at all—and that special prosecutors are inherently more upright and effective and untainted by politics or personal ambition than the people entrusted with the day-to-day enforcement of the nation's laws. If that view is to be one of the enduring legacies of Watergate, it promises to be a very ingenious and dangerous one.

At some point, the Korean affair might become the sort of case in which a special prosecutor is required. Right now, however, the Justice Department should press ahead. If members of Congress want to prove their commitment to rooting out corruption on the Hill, they can best do so by investigating the scandal vigorously themselves and dealing firmly with colleagues whose conduct, while perhaps not provably criminal, has abused the public trust.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Some Small Steps to Peking

Chinese officials have been telling American visitors—former Chief of Naval Operations Elmo Zumwalt is the most recent—that the Carter administration must sever the umbilical cord that binds the United States to the Nationalist government on Taiwan. It is an issue on which the post-Mao leadership has become increasingly strident. Secretary of State Vance's address on Asian policy last week emphasized respect for "China's strong commitments to independence, unity, and self-reliance," and reiterated the basic tenets of Washington's China policy, but it offered no specific proposals for giving effect to the stated desire of the administration to "normalize" relations with the People's Republic.

The danger is an impasse. Peking refuses to forswear, on grounds of principle, its sovereign right to use force if necessary to assert its authority over Taiwan. Yet the United States is unlikely to give up its treaty commitment to defend Taiwan against attack without reasonable assurance that the Communists will not, in fact, use force against the island.

This issue is central to the stalemated Sino-American relationship, and Secretary Vance will explore it during a visit to China next month. No resolution is likely then but the Vance mission should aim to regain some of the political momentum and trust that produced the Shanghai Communi-

qué in February 1972 at the climax of President Nixon's visit to China.

Two steps would help. First, the U.S. administration should complete the withdrawal of American military personnel from Taiwan. The 1,400 officers and enlisted men who remain are not essential either to guarantee our commitment or to Taiwan's ability to defend itself. But their removal could be of symbolic importance to the Peking government.

Second, the Vance mission might seek agreement to the claims arising from the freezing of Chinese assets in the United States and the confiscation of American property in China in 1950. The claims amount to less than \$300 million. The basic lines of a settlement were agreed upon in 1973, but a thicket of technical and legal problems remains.

Neither of these steps is large. Yet either would encounter bureaucratic resistance in Washington. If Secretary Vance hopes to clear the air in late August, now is the time to prepare the way. Such measures do not, of course, address the basic issue of Taiwan. But they would demonstrate a desire to proceed along the path of "normalization" and buy time for the new leaderships of both countries to find a way around the central obstacle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1902

NEW YORK—"The brave show made by the British Army in peace times, and the amazing lack of efficiency revealed in the earlier months of the Boer War, have aroused such a distrust of legislative theories and of official phrases that grave doubts now exist as to the real value of Britain as a 'mild world power'—from an editorial in the New York Herald.

Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1927

PARIS—France, and the Latin quarter also, has discovered a new interpreter in Ford Maddox Ford. Although the distinguished English writer has many times spoken out in defense of his adopted home, it is especially within the last few months that his angry pen has picked numerous Anglo-American illusions and bravely defended men such as Ezra Pound and Ernest Hemingway.



A Vote for Neutron Weapons

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., says a neutron warhead for battlefield missiles or artillery is "dehumanizing" because it "singles out people for destruction, choosing to preserve buildings instead." Newspaper reports have said that neutron weapons destroy people "rather than" property, or "while sparing" property.

In fact, neutron weapons do not "preserve" or "spare" property. But this kind of rhetoric has stimulated temperate and un-informed outcries against such weapons. So before the debate boils to an irrational climax, this should be noted:

The principal objection to neutron weapons is not that they destroy people. Rather, the objection, made in the name of moral sensitivity, is that they do not destroy people and property as indiscriminately as the less precise tactical nuclear weapons that neutron weapons would replace.

4 Lethal Effects

All nuclear explosions produce four lethal effects: blast, heat, radiation and fallout. Neutron weapons produce only about one-tenth of the blast, heat and fallout produced by regular nuclear weapons.

Radiation from neutron weapons is more intense, but more confined: It can be confined to a radius of 300 yards. And it is short-lived; an area hit by a neutron weapon can be occupied the next day.

One newspaper reports that neutron weapons are "more detrimental to humans than to buildings," a description that also applies to bullets. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., says neutron weapons are "in the real of such devastation that it is difficult to comprehend."

Not really. Nuclear weapons that neutron weapons would replace would destroy civilians and homes far beyond the battlefield area to which the effects of neutron weapons would be confined.

A Step Back

Since industrial organization became the basis of military power, and especially since the development of air power, the theory and practice of war has blurred the distinction between combatants and noncombatants. Neutron battlefield weapons are a step back from the indiscriminate nature of modern war technologies. They make possible reduced collateral damage to civilians.

And that is why they are opposed. Paul Warnke, President Carter's arms control adviser, once said, with characteristic excess, that new tactical nuclear weapons capable of more controlled devastation would be "an absolute disaster." Weapons "with lower yield and greater accuracy and presumably few collateral consequences" would undermine the

self-deterrence of nations that possess them.

In other words, a weapon must be so indiscriminately destructive in blast and fire effects that we will be deterred from using it. Similarly, Hatfield objects to neutron weapons because, being precise, they "invite" use.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., rightly notes that opponents of neutron weapons fear that the United States might not be sufficiently reluctant to use them. But as Nunn argues, a deterrent is credible only to the extent that it is usable.

"Those who oppose the warhead apparently believe in self-deterrence—that we should keep the weapons so destructive we would never use them or if we did use them, it would only be under the most desperate of conditions. . . . By deterring ourselves from using tactical nuclear weapons, except weapons which would destroy the territory we are pledged in NATO to protect, the advantages which the Soviets now maintain in conventional arms are greatly magnified. . . . I remind my colleagues that the purpose of deterrence in Europe is to deter Soviet aggression, not to deter ourselves from responding to that aggression."

Destabilizing

Rejection of clean, precise neutron weapons would be destabilizing in two senses. On the one hand, the Russians would be given reason for doubting that the United States would use existing tactical nuclear weapons, with their devastating collateral effects, while fighting on allied soil.

On the other hand, while NATO forces are equipped only with such imprecise weapons, NATO will be under pressure to use them early against attack, before superior Soviet conventional forces move the battlefield from the border into the heart of Western Europe.

The basic objection to neutron weapons constitutes an objection

to tactical nuclear weapons in general. Neutron weapons do not involve a departure from established principles for defending Europe with tactical weapons.

Opponents should calculate the cost—in money and in the event of war, in allied and civilian lives—of alternative means of coping with the Soviet advantage in conventional forces. They should, but they won't.

JERUSALEM—President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel should get along well personally when they meet in Washington next week and that in itself would be considered an achievement by Begin, who rates a good personal rapport first among the priorities of his initial official U.S. trip as chief of government.

Both men are nontraditional for the jobs they hold. Carter is the first White House tenant in decades to come from the Deep South; the first nuclear submarine graduate, rather than usually religious, and given to the quiet plain Southern courtesy. Begin, also more religious than his predecessors, is famous for his addition to old-fashioned, hand-kissing manners. They are both very much "people of the Bible."

Begin is the first prime minister of this state to bear in office the name he was born with; the others "Israelized" theirs. He is the first prime minister who did not come from the Labor party hierarchy that gained control of Zionist hordes in 1931, when Palestine was still governed under a British mandate. He is the first outright socialist-conservative.

He is also the first premier (begging Mrs. Golda Meir's pardon) who usually wears formal

Carter's Secret War To Help Bolster NATO

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—President Carter's secret war to convert NATO from a dangerous illusion to a coalition capable of fighting the Warsaw Pact has barely started, but more than any other Carter foreign policy it signals the West's loss of strategic nuclear supremacy and the decline of détente.

Indeed, Carter's unannounced decision to restore former Ambassador Robert Komer to a major role in rehabilitating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's battlefield capabilities tells much about his inner concern. Komer, in charge of the pacification program at the peak of the Vietnam war and then briefly the American ambassador to Turkey, carries some cold-war baggage that might unfairly have been used against him.

Instead, Komer is now full-time NATO "consultant" in the Pentagon, working closely as Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's agent with Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander, and with another principal in reviving NATO, Henry Owen, now the President's part-time consultant and a former State Department policy-planning chief.

The President was explicitly warned before the NATO summit meeting in London last May that the Warsaw Pact buildup (immense since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia) had created a NATO weakness even more dangerous to the West than the Soviet strategic buildup.

Urgency

The fact that this warning came directly from Harold Brown gave it clear urgency. Brown's advice to the President: NATO must quickly—and for the first time ever—be prepared to wage defensive warfare against a possible invasion of Western Europe by Soviet-led Communist forces within a warning time of 48 to 72 hours.

Even before Brown's warning to Carter, he was trying to convince U.S. partners in NATO of their vulnerability to surprise Soviet conventional attack in Central Europe. Hiding Komer was one of these steps. Persuading Carter to retain Haig as NATO commander was another.

But the real test of the Carter-Brown policy is whether it can surmount Western European inertia. That means persuading members to bring their NATO forces up to strength—particularly the Dutch—and persuading all NATO members, including the United States, to adopt inter-

changeable weapons and ammunition.

The compulsion that for first time is beginning to force NATO toward these overdue changes—fear growing out of loss of U.S. strategic superiority (which has ruled out nuclear retaliation in a 5 attack) and fear that Moscow approaching a crisis over who succeed Leonid Brezhnev, its endearing détente.

The fear seems to be wor One European member has agreed to double its force the central German front meeting the assigned level for first time. Strengthening front against surprise attack the major recommendation this year in a widely studied report by Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia, a respected Democratic leader, expert.

Another small NATO member has finally agreed to make increase in its anti-tank guns at considerable expense. Neither these decisions has yet been announced.

Decision

Helping to make these decisions is a radical proposal taken by the Park administration at the strong urging of Haig, Owen and Komer: for essential changes in structure and weapons capability at the field-command level, not the political level. Haig credo that vital at must first be agreed to by commanders, then be sold to politicians.

Perhaps more important tentative decisions looking at interchangeability of weapons ammunition. For example, three major NATO air forces will soon be capable of carrying three separate missiles of each of which is now limited by its parent air force. Agreements has been reached for common of the next generation of tank missiles; today eight different missiles are used, forcing NATO forces against a ludicrous incompatibility.

Major tests to come in compatibility by the U.S. with European 120-mm tank gun. The U.S. Army has now agreed for the first time to study adoption of a new 150-mm howitzer developed by West Germany. Britain and Italy—two to a significant breakthrough Jimmy Carter's secret to make NATO take itself as for the first time.

A Colloquy of Contrasts

By C.L. Sulzberger

MEIR didn't even own a hat when she got her first official post as ambassador to Moscow.

A small, thin man given to very voluble conversation—perhaps because of a background in Soviet prisons and then the isolated Zionist military underground—Begin spent much time as a resister fighting not only British and Arab but quarreling with the official Hagana that spawned the hitherto dominant Labor party.

A sign that the gods of Israel's Olympus may be changing is the fact that Begin would much rather talk about Vladimir Jabotinsky than, for example, the pro-British first President Chaim Weizmann. Jabotinsky founded the Irgun, Zvi Lenni secret army, which was much smaller than the Hagana, more deliberately ruthless, and which Begin made his own.

In 1944 I personally heard Weizmann refer to the late, great first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, as "that damned fascist" and in 1948, heard Ben-Gurion refer to Begin as "that damned terrorist." Yet each of the latter succeeded to power—Begin after a 29-year wait in the opposition wilderness.

Despite Begin's adulation for Jabotinsky, the latter was a typical product of the old Chaim Weizmann "enlightenment," informal, liberal, anticlerical. Begin reflects the contrasting background of formal, religious conservatism that predominated in Polish-Jewish Lithuania during his formative years.

His Dreams

Almost 64 and, regardless of his vigor and protestation of health, not well—he had a bad coronary thrombosis four months ago and another hospital session afterward—Begin has benefited politically by wisdom acquired during his long "crossing of the desert" when excluded from

power. But if—as he dreams of Garibaldi, he Cavour.

To a visitor he makes it that he relies authority a tedious wait. He has demonstrated great skill tracing to his banner contents of a weary Labor that had become overcast and tinged with corruption.

All this has stimulate berance among some of younger adherents and a doubt among some of his opponents. Both wonder if new boss can possibly his Likud party's campaign slogan "with one touch" of so-called (by the Arabs) territories and yet foster that would be the name of the generation.

The wish is father thought in Israel but the is unlikely to be father fact. Curiously, at this the major trump Begin might well be the hint a war that could be as far beyond Israel's conf principal oil-producing because at this instant I militarily well fixed. I the Arabs' major trump the hint of peace with it teed moderation on oil energize the faltering economy. Yet neither is vining long-range play.

Carter and Begin, in they may find common in personal approaches, a litical advantages, are the complexities of inter statecraft. It will hard for the modern and technicians to find common tegic ground with the ex past urban and rural s methods. And the facts ar to supervisors and eventual onstrate that both men they genuinely wish pe compromise to negotiate differing ideas of what th must imply.

مكتبة ابن بطوطة

Europe Passes a Milestone in Lagging Drive for Unity

By Paul Lewis

AMBOURG (NYT)—West Europe's postwar quest for a single market is at long last on the road to closer cooperation. July 1, virtually all countries on industrial goods are between the 15 member states of the European Free Trade Association and the six remaining members of the European Free Trade Association. The result is an emergence of a market in Western Europe larger than the United States with more than 300 million people. Despite this success, the drive for further progress is far from over. European integration is today the most important theme in the minds of many Europeans. It is a theme that has been in the air since the final elimination of all customs duties on goods between member states. Even the Common Market members are finding these commitments to greater integration increasingly hard to live up to today.

and 1972 and then spurred to 20.4 per cent from 1972 to last year, after the three new members joined. The comparable increases for the Free Trade Association area are from 15 per cent to 18 per cent.

Europe must now decide what to do next. "Prosperity made tariff-cutting easy. But now we face increasingly difficult problems," said Roger Beetham, spokesman for Edy Jenkins, president of the Common Market Commission. "Some Free Trade Association countries want to move closer to the Common Market. But this will be difficult when they do not share the Common Market's commitment to political and economic union with supranational bodies, such as the Commission and the European Parliament taking over powers from the member states."

Integration Difficult

Even the Common Market members are finding these commitments to greater integration increasingly hard to live up to today.

The recession is partly to blame because it has left countries unwilling to make financial sacrifices for the sake of a community. This is particularly true of a rich member like West Germany, which increasingly feels it is being asked to contribute too much.

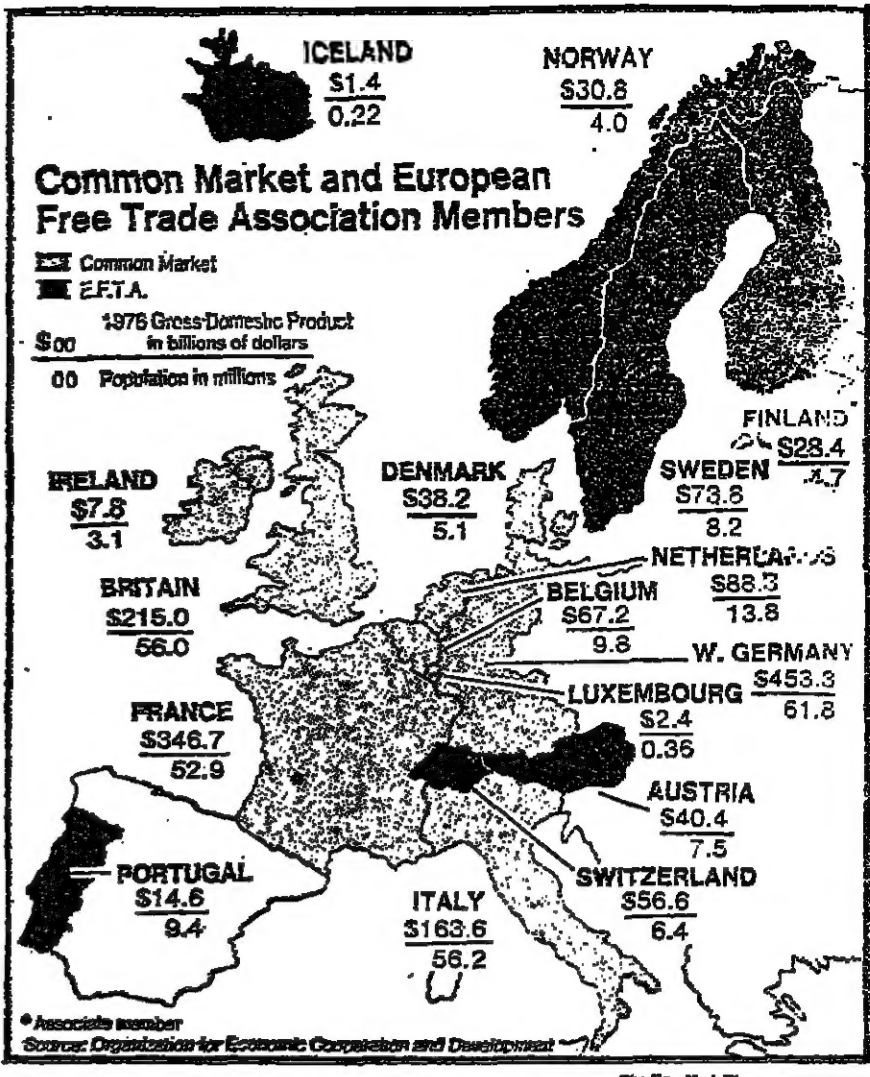
Politics are also important. Europe's Communist parties have only reluctantly accepted the Common Market, and, if they come to power in France or Italy, these countries may become even more reluctant about Europe. Meanwhile, the French government, which faces elections next year, is being attacked by left and right for sacrificing its sovereignty to the Common Market.

The actual problems facing the Common Market are also increasingly difficult to resolve. Greece, Spain and Portugal are interested in joining. But their admission risks creating an unworkable community of 13 countries whose interests and economic positions differ widely. Yet admission of these countries is also a way of bolstering their fragile democratic regimes.

Finally, no government or legislature likes giving up power to other bodies, although this is what the harmonization of community policies increasingly means. "We in the European movement are asking for the impossible. But we'll keep hammering away and get there slowly," said Tom Ellis, a British Labor member of Parliament who also sits in the European Parliament.



Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community.



The Immigrant Worker: Squeezed by Recession and Hostility

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT)—The smell of stale cigarette smoke hung heavily in the dimly lit, poorly ventilated union hall. Men of a dozen nationalities dressed in flowing African robes, Middle Eastern fezzes and bleached blue jeans, mingled in the aisles trying to communicate with each other in rudimentary French.

Improved safety and health measures. The meeting, called to explain to the 800 workers the settlement reached with the subway authorities, lasted almost two hours to allow the French-speaking chairman's declarations to be translated into Arabic, Turkish and several African languages.

millions of foreign workers in France and much of Western Europe. Many of these Middle Eastern, African, Asian and southern European immigrants arrived during the boom period of the 1960s and earlier. They filled the lower-paid, more menial jobs in agriculture, industry and the services; jobs that Western Europeans found too unattractive to accept.

employment and inflation. Immigrants are being accused of occupying jobs that local unemployed Europeans could fill. Most immigrants find inflation rapidly eroding their purchasing power, yet they do not have the bargaining leverage that other groups enjoy. And the atmosphere of economic and political discontent has exacerbated racial prejudices against them.

three years has prohibited the entry of new immigrant labor except from the Common Market countries. Last month, the French government began a program of offering 10,000 francs (about \$2,000) to each foreign worker who agreed to return to his home country. Evidence of hardening attitudes toward the immigrant laborers abounds in other European countries as well.

foreign workers has fallen to about 2 million from a 1973 peak of 2.6 million. Last month, Sweden registered its first outbreak of racial violence in recent times when about 200 Swedish youths clashed with workers from Syria in a town near Stockholm.

numbers of seasonal foreign workers is admits. In the Netherlands, the recent outbreaks of terrorism involving part of the 40,000-member South Moluccan community, intent on regaining its homeland in the Indonesian archipelago, have raised fears of a racial backlash against foreign communities—people who have no desire to leave the Netherlands. In Britain, the number of immigrants from Commonwealth countries has been a racial and political issue for more than a decade.

An Interview: Smith Urges Regime of 'Best Available, Black and White'

SALISBURY—The following interview with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was conducted here yesterday by Arnold de Borchgrave, Newsweek senior editor.

BOBCHGRAVE—Members of your own Foreign Affairs Committee told me that the only real issue today is whether Rhodesia will be ruled tomorrow by a black Marxist government, or by a black, white or Western government. Is that the way you see it, too?

IAN SMITH—I think that's a pretty fair comment. I would agree with that but with one proviso: We must get away from the racial connotation.

Q.—Yet it was these same members of your party who said this moderate black majority government would have to be brought about as quickly as possible. You denied this week that you had ever accepted the word "black" when you agreed to the Kissinger plan for majority rule within two years. Isn't that a question of semantics, rather than the reality of the situation?

A.—You can interpret it whichever way you like. If I say "black" majority, it would mean that I exclude whites. I reject that. A purely black government would be another form of racialism. The new government should be made up of the best people available, black and white.

Q.—The OAU [Organization of African Unity] has just recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole Rhodesian nationalist movement. Washington and London seem to believe there is no solution without the Patriotic Front. You say it is "public enemy No. 1" and that there is no possible deal with them. So how can the Anglo-American initiative succeed?

A.—Dr. [British Foreign Secretary David] Owen has never indicated to me that without the Patriotic Front's consent the exercise would fail. He did say

that everybody had a right to be heard and that a consensus would then emerge. If fair and reasonable, he said he would go forward. But if certain parties were not prepared to go along, Dr. Owen added, he would leave them by the wayside. I have heard nothing to indicate any change in his position.

Q.—Dr. Owen also believes that whatever is worked out must be made to stick with some sort of mixed black-white Commonwealth peace-keeping force. You say you will only accept a "free-world" force, under Rhodesian command, to help you insure law and order during the transfer of power. Aren't these two ideas mutually exclusive?

A.—I very much doubt whether this will be a condition that Britain and the United States will lay down. If they do, clearly we will have a problem. I have had their full support when I have insisted upon law and order. If outside forces are introduced and Rhodesian forces are not available, law and order would be in jeopardy. We must face reality.

Q.—Nkomo [Joshua Nkomo is head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union] has told the British that a constitution could only be drawn up after the cessation of hostilities and with the Patriotic Front in charge of the interim administration as well as in charge of police and security. Isn't that a clear indication that no agreement is possible?

A.—That is an absolutely ludicrous suggestion. If they stick to that, we must do what Dr. Owen said—jettison them. These are the same people responsible for the breakdown of the Geneva conference. If the British and the Americans allow them to call the tune, there will be another breakdown. They are working hand in glove with the Russians who do not want a peaceful settlement because they know it would be pro-Western. Moscow is trying to sabotage a



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

settlement because peace in southern Africa does not suit its designs.

Q.—Chief Chirau is suggesting a system of moderate black government that would guarantee law and order, preserve a private enterprise economy and keep Rhodesia out of Marxist hands—all to be brought about through free elections with universal suffrage for everyone 18 or older and with anyone who unequivocally renounces terrorism free to run. Any objections?

[Chief J.S. Chirau, 52, is president of Rhodesia's "Council of Chiefs," the chairman of about 350 traditional black chiefs and

500 headmen. He served in Mr. Smith's government briefly last year before resigning to form ZUPU (Zimbabwe United Peoples Organisation), a black political party in opposition to the guerrilla movements based in Mozambique and Zambia. Mr. Chirau has just returned from London where he submitted constitutional proposals to the British government.]

A.—It sounds reasonable to me but I am still not prepared to accept the word "black." If moderate whites are excluded, I cannot agree. We've got to maintain standards. As for universal suffrage, I remain to be

convinced. It is the most responsible right that anyone can have. So to vote, people must be qualified.

Q.—Chirau can even see Sithole [The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is president of the Zimbabwe African National Union] as a possible prime minister after these elections. You yourself smoothed the way for his return this weekend by explaining that Africans on the eastern border, who had had enough of terrorism, wanted Sithole back to give Africans a sense of direction. Could he be the black political savior?

A.—I have no idea. It depends entirely on what he does and what happens. I was not trying to smooth the way for him. I had no contact with him. But people whose judgment I respect in African countries to the north of us and in Europe did approach me and assured me that he was against terrorism and wished to work for a peaceful solution. I would do the same for anyone else who is ready to renounce terrorism and help us settle the Rhodesian crisis peacefully. But I am not working for Sithole. I was, however, very impressed by the requests I received from Africans in the eastern operational areas who have suffered terribly from terrorism and wanted to see Sithole back.

Q.—Where does Bishop Muzorewa fit in? [Bishop Abel Muzorewa heads the black African National Council.]

A.—God knows. He's been out of the country so much he's almost a foreigner. But he's quite free to come and go as he pleases, as he well knows.

Q.—What do you think of the white liberal idea, suggested by the National Unifying Force this week, to establish "a broader-based government" which would have credibility with the Western world and African nationalists, and which could govern while working cooperatively to bring in the new African government?

A.—It sounds fine at first glance. But I'd like to hear more before I commit myself. I am keeping an open mind. If anyone can convince me that this will bring about a settlement, I would not be averse to such a move. But first we need more facts.

Q.—The divisions in the Patriotic Front have apparently become a deep split since Mugabe's [Robert Mugabe is secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union] recent trip to Peking between Nkomo's pro-Soviet guerrilla force in Zambia and the Mozambique-based terrorists. How significant do you feel this is?

A.—Hard to give you a meaningful answer. We know it's a deep split and that their alliance is merely a marriage of convenience. In the back of their respective minds is the certain knowledge that the other one must be eliminated. It will be interesting to see who has the dagger in his back.

Q.—If a black majority government with white participation, which the present security forces could defend, were seen to be working, don't you think Western pressures might become Western support against Soviet-backed guerrillas trying to impose a minority Marxist regime?

A.—I regret to say that I doubt it. They will automatically be on the side of the OAU which is being manipulated by Soviet diplomacy. How can you trust an organization whose heads of state gave their loudest hand to Idi Amin? Their decision to back the Patriotic Front belongs in the same league. There is no indication that Western opinion is getting fed up with the OAU. I think it will always kowtow. Look at how far Idi Amin had to go—100,000 black people slaughtered, according to his own minister of justice who defected—before the Commonwealth conference got upset. In a few weeks they'll leave him alone again. You seem to have more faith in Western opinion than I do.

The garbage-strewn passageways of the Paris subway system have recently focused attention on the plight of the maintenance workers, almost all of them Middle Eastern and African immigrants.

"In terms of low wages and bad working conditions, they are about as badly off as any other group of foreign laborers," said Martine Gravier, a union official helping to coordinate the maintenance workers' strike.

These workers were earning \$850 a month for a 45-hour week. The nation's monthly minimum is \$320. The workers asked for a raise to \$470 plus subway passes, clothes for those who have to pick up garbage and insulation to protect workers who clean next to the electrified rails.

Difficult Negotiations

The negotiations were particularly difficult because of the language barriers and because the maintenance workers are not employed directly by the subway authorities but by subcontracting concerns. In the end, the workers accepted the \$25-a-month raise the contractors offered.

"I cannot believe we accepted this kind of offer," said Ahmed, a North African who, like other workers, insisted on anonymity because he feared reprisals. "I haven't sent any money to my family in the last three months."

Ahmed, 32, has visited his wife and three children in North Africa five times in the last seven years. He has decided against bringing them to France, "because I cannot afford to have a family here on the salary I am making."

About two weeks ago, Ahmed and the other subway maintenance workers received a letter from Lionel Stoler, the secretary of state in charge of blue-collar labor, advising them of the government's plan to pay foreign laborers \$2,000 to return home.

Ahmed said that he considered the government offer paltry and that he is unlikely to find employment in his own country.

Fathers Say Sons Lured to Alas, Greece

By Robert Lindsey

BURBANK, Calif., July 10 (NYT)—Carl Kotchian, who helped save the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy and went on to become one of the central figures in an international bribery scandal that shook the governments of three countries, is growing ill and trying to raise funds for the Salvation Army these days.

The chauffeur-driven limousines are gone. So are the private jets, the obscenely underlings and the frequent trips to Tokyo, Rome, Beirut and other points abroad.

At 62, Mr. Kotchian is bewildered by the disgrace that has befallen him for doing what he believes any other businessman in his place would have done.

He seems bitter toward the directors of Lockheed, who ousted him as vice-chairman and chief

operating officer in March of last year—after he had helped keep the company afloat for eight years of almost continual crisis—and who recently called him the chief architect of Lockheed's systematic dispersal of up to \$33 million in "questionable payments" abroad.

Other Standards

"My experience has some of the elements of Watergate," Mr. Kotchian said. "I can compare it because a lot of the things that came out in Watergate were things that were going on previously—and all of a sudden, there's a different set of standards."

"I understand how Nixon feels—it's not easy to lose your sense of purpose," he said.

"I'm sorry that after 35 years this is the end of a career with a company I did my best to further the success of, and of

which I still feel a part. Lockheed has become the scapegoat for 300 companies that the SEC said were doing the same thing."

Mr. Kotchian has told his story in a book written in Japanese with the assistance of a reporter for the newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

"I decided to stick to Japan because this was the case I knew best. I didn't know as much about the other countries," he said, explaining why the book does not mention the political scandals involving Lockheed's payments in the Netherlands and Italy.

The book is an extraordinary memoir. It is the first account of a corporate executive involved in a payoff scandal of recent years.

It examines the high stakes of international shenanigans, the



Carl Kotchian

casual bribes and intrigue among competitors.

About 50,000 copies of the book have been sold in Japan. Mr. Kotchian said he wrote it not primarily to make money, although it appears to be lucrative, but to "set the record in context," particularly so his grandchildren could understand the case.

He discussed his experiences at the Lockheed plant here, where he has been given an office. When he and chairman Daniel Haughton were forced to resign, the directors offered them each a \$75,000-a-year consulting agreement but the payments have been suspended and are being held in escrow pending investigations of the bribery.

Both in the book and in conversation Mr. Kotchian stresses that what he was doing in Japan

was not unusual. All aerospace companies, he said, of necessity paid bribes but only when demanded.

"American businessmen, me in particular, are painted as if they went overseas with a bundle of banknotes and bought business," he said. "That's not the way it happens. The only time there are any payments is when they are required or demanded. As a businessman, I'm not going to spend anything I don't have to."

Many Descriptions

"Some call it gratuities. Some call them questionable payments. Some call it extortion, some call it grease. Some call it bribery. I looked at these payments as necessary to sell a product. I never felt I was doing anything. But they became public the following year at congressional hearings."

Mr. Kotchian implies repeatedly that McDonnell Douglas's Japanese sales agent, the Mitsui Bussan Trading Co., was involved in the same kind of payoffs of which Lockheed was accused.

"Our intelligence network" reported that in-flight kitchen equipment was being manufactured by a company for DC-10s for which there was no known purchaser, he relates.

Further information, he added, indicated that four "ghost airplanes" were being manufactured.

"I may have been wrong," he said. "But I thought I was doing it in the best interests of the company, its employees and its shareholders. I think any manager of a large enterprise has a responsibility to look after his employees and the only thing you can do to keep them working is to sell your product, and that is what I tried to do."

[illegible]

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23,536	34,839	15,474	14,399
685,385	757,722	292,894	239,816
<u>38,479</u>	<u>31,996</u>	<u>25,530</u>	<u>19,848</u>
<u>\$747,400</u>	<u>\$824,557</u>	<u>£333,898</u>	<u>£274,063</u>
175,722	174,290	86,760	43,371
47,538	50,431	23,194	22,396
505,989	579,846	206,889	197,627
<u>18,151</u>	<u>19,990</u>	<u>17,055</u>	<u>10,669</u>
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Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Burns Fry Limited	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Cazenove and Co.	Citicorp International Group	Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	County Bank Limited	County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe	Credit Commercial de France	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Credit Industriel et Commercial	Credito Italiano	Credit du Nord	Daimler Europe N.V.
Deutsche Kreditbank	Großzentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank	Dowray & Associates International S.c.S.	Dowray & Associates International S.c.S.
Deutsche Kreditbank	Domini Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited		
Deutsche Kreditbank	Euromobiliare S.p.A.	European Banking Company Limited	European Banking Company Limited
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Comptoir Européen International		
Finacor	First Boston (Europe) Limited	First Chicago Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gefina International Limited	Greenleashed Incorporated	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	IBA International Limited	Hambros Bank Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E.F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	Interbanque-Banque	Instituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Instituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Jardine Fleming and Co. Limited	Kaisa-Osaka-Paniki	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Leob Frères & Cie	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lazard Brothers Incorporated	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited
Leob Rhodades International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	McLeod, Young, Wer International Limited	McLeod, Young, Wer International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International	Morgan Stanley International
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Orion Bank Limited	Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited	Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited
Paribas, Van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.	PkBanken	Postbanken
Richardson Securities of Canada	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown	Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
Salomon Brothers International Limited	Sauval Montag & Co. Limited	L. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	L. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	Société Générale
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque	Spärrbanken	Spärrbanken
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International	Svenska Handelsbanken	Svenska Handelsbanken
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.	Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.	Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.	Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated	Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Williams, Glyn and Co.	Dean Witter International	Wood Gundy Limited
	Yamatichi International (Europe) Limited		

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the profitable and
timely solution
for you.**



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depositors a choice
of several
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plans tailored
to their
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6% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1972
due 1976/1979
of
**KLM INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE COMPANY N.V.**
Amstelveen

As provided in the Terms and Conditions
Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to
Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for
redemption on August 15, 1977
and consequently the Note which bears number 4
and all Notes bearing a number which is
a multiple of 4, are payable as from
August 15, 1977

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mies & Hope NV
in Amsterdam;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Geneva;
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zurich;
Kreditethank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
in Luxembourg.

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
							N.Y.								N.Y.								
Aetna	30	7	44	3	74	4	74	Mass P	30	b	b	10	3-16	32	4	42	Caterp	50	7	45	1	4	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna	30	30	104	4	10	4	104	Massp	30	14	14	7	484	74	109	8	42	Caterp	35	35	24	1	2
Aetna p	30	30	104	4	10	4																	

میتا میلا

Extracting Ore While Restoring Landscape

An African Firm to Recycle Waste of Old Gold Mines

Foistic G. July 10— and the cause of Anglo-American. It is economic to recycle the gold mines to gold and uranium.

announced information of a new to rework. The tailings of about 20 miles south will be operation that years.

of Quits
ms of
pping

10 (AP-DJ)— gned today as C. P. Bally, r firm, follow- asset-stripping, cement by the r. Rey would board as a vice

came two days shareholders' the management auditors would investigate the influential setting.

r had accused pping Bally of \$17 million) by Bally to ch-based Synch this spring— after of book as syndicates-owned ment Bank and est India-based

s Development ly part of the Services eme was recently the federal bank- out the bank has with the federal

building. They are prominent skyline markers in the greater Johannesburg area. The new subsidiary, East Rand and Uranium Co., is building an \$87-million recycling complex and is spending \$45 million for land acquisition and pipelines. Operations are due to begin early next year.

Dumps to Be Levelled The dumps will be levelled by high-pressure jet streams of

water, and the stone-and-water mix pumped through large pipes to the retrenchment plant.

Only small quantities of the two valuable metals, plus commercial amounts of sulphuric acid, will be recovered. It is estimated that it will take 18 million tons of rock to produce 7 tons of gold. But industrialist Harry Oppenheimer of Anglo-American believes that the operation will be profitable.

Once the plant is in operation, there will be no further heavy capital outlay, and, compared to underground mining operations, the labor force will be very small—only about 500 men, according to Michael L. McCrum, the subsidiary's managing director.

He said that the company plans to pay equal wages for equal work to black and white employees. Union rules which reserve high-pay jobs for white

workers apply only to underground mines, Mr. McCrum noted.

Sale of Stock A public offering of stock in the company is to begin tomorrow. The offer ends July 23.

Of the 19 dumps to be recycled, three gigantic mounds of waste material are to be levelled within the first five years of operation. This will provide about 650 acres of new land for industrial or residential use and remove an eyesore for suburban residents.

"We will rid the skyline of an ecological blight and make a profit at the same time," a company official said.

The sludge from the recycling operation will be discharged into a valley whose soil has made it unproductive. After years of aging, the sludge may make the soil fertile, he added.

© Los Angeles Times.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9) the U.K. Monopolies Commission has completed a study of the mining industry as this may have an impact on the company.

• Banque Industrielle d'Afrique is in the market for \$25 million. The five-year notes are to carry a coupon of 9 per cent. A purchase fund, operating if the price falls below par, will redeem up to \$1 million in 1978-1981.

• Still on offer from last week is the \$75-million, five-year loan for Fiat Finance, Managers. "to not rule out" the possibility of increasing the size of the loan, which is to carry a coupon of 8 per cent. Also waiting to be priced is the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan's \$40 million for five-year floating-rate notes.

• In the convertible market, Nitto Electric's \$15 million of 15-year, 6-per-cent bonds is reportedly well received. The company has what is described as an exciting earnings record and, with the yen appreciating, investors are finding the fixed yen-dollar exchange rate in Japanese convertible issues particularly appealing.

Mitsubishi's \$40 million of 15-year convertibles were priced at par with a coupon of 6 per cent. The bonds are convertible after Aug. 1 into stock at a price of \$10 per share—a premium of 0.5 per cent—and the exchange rate fixed for the life of the bond is 267 yen to the dollar. The bonds ended the week at 99-99.

• Banque Nationale de Paris priced its \$50-million, five-year, 7 5/8-per-cent notes at par and they finished the week at 100 1/4-100 3/4.

The 10-year issue for Amey, the Dutch insurance company, was issued at par after the amount was increased \$10 million to \$40 million and the coupon was cut

to 8 from 8 1/4 per cent initially indicated.

Despite the downturn in Deutsche-mark interest rates, a "tremendous inflow of money" continues to pour into the DM sector, bankers reported.

• The rate structure on straight debt fell to its lowest level in 12 years with Norway offering to pay 5 3/4 per cent to borrow 200 million DM for five years. Although managers initially indicated the loan would likely be priced at a discount, demand was so strong that they now expect to price the loan at par. It is assumed that much of the demand is coming from central banks seeking to diversify their reserves, holdings into interest-bearing DM. Bankers note that a number of such institutional investors are limited to buying bonds of a maximum five-year maturity, and only if the issuer is rated triple-A.

• Next to tap the market will be Spain, with a 200-million-DM issue of around eight years. Still on offer is Montreal's 150-million-DM, 10-year loan.

Grand Metropolitan's 80 mil-

lion DM of seven-year notes were priced at par after the coupon was cut to 7 per cent from the 7 1/4 initially indicated. The notes traded at 100 1/4-100 1/2.

The 50-million-DM convertible for Minolta was about eight times oversubscribed and the coupon was lowered to 5 3/4 from the 6 per cent initially indicated. The bonds are convertible into stock at a price of 448 yen, representing a premium of 1/4 per cent. Prices at par, the bonds finished the week at 101 3/4-102 3/4.

In the guilders market, Oesterreichische Kontrollbank sold 75 million guilders of five-year notes guaranteed by the government carrying a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent. They were sold at 99 1/2.

• Still waiting to be priced in the Canadian dollar sector is the \$200-million, five-year loan for Arco Financial Services with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

• In the equity market, Japan's Rhythm Watch Co., which only makes clocks, plans to issue 7.5 million shares of European depositary receipts. Pricing is to be at an unspecified discount from the current Tokyo price of 538 yen.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Revenue	1977	1976
Second Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	186.2	129.4
Profits	11.41	8.9
Per Share	0.56	0.48
Six Months	347.7	275.7
Revenue	19.0	19.54
Profits	0.93	0.96

Japan Reserves Rise

TOKYO, July 10 (Reuters).— Japan's external reserves rose \$137 million in June to \$17.38 billion, the Finance Ministry announced.

Eurobond Yields

U.S. Dollars	
International institutions, long term	8.21 %
Industrials, long term	8.20 %
Industrials, medium term	7.78 %
Canadian dollar, medium term	8.70 %
French franc, long term	11.26 %
Unit of Account, long term	8.41 %
Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange	

Market Turnover

Week Ended July 8, 1977	Non-dollar
Total	\$44.2
Dollar equivalent	\$135.4
Eurodollar	\$125.8
Eurodollar	\$125.8

Economic
Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

year writeoffs proposed by many businessmen.

However, he did not look favorably on a suggestion earlier this week by Lester C. Thurow, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that the corporate income tax be abolished and that all corporate income be taxed as personal income at rates appropriate to the income of each individual shareholder, whether it was retained by the company or paid out as dividends.

"A lot of people talk about that," Mr. Luce said, "and you get all kinds of philosophical discussion about who really pays the corporate income tax. I don't see that as part of the tax-reform proposals at this time. It brings on too much tendency for an involved debate."

In the interview, he also said that he is "satisfied on balance" with recent monetary policy, though, "as the money supply climbs, there is a constant need for a change in the growth targets."

Nissan's Strategy
Aims at Toyota,
Midwest Exports

TOKYO, July 10 (AP-DJ).— Nissan Motor Co., under the direction of newly installed president Takashi Ishihara, will be aiming its domestic efforts at narrowing the sales gap with Toyota Motor Co. while its export strategy will put increasing emphasis on the Midwest.

Outlining his plans in an interview, Mr. Ishihara also said he does not envisage any particular efforts in Asia beyond continued technical assistance to Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore on assembling and parts production. "We aren't interested in so-called Asia cars for both passengers and cargo," he said. "We hear no success stories about them."

Mr. Ishihara, who succeeded Tadashi Iwakoshi as president, has been with Nissan for 40 years mainly in the planning and treasury departments. Prior to his current post, he was a vice-president. He also has served as a director, executive director and managing director.

His strategy for Nissan, while generally unchanged from his predecessor's, will center on competition with Toyota, Japan's leading automaker. The official said he is aiming for domestic sales of 1,200,000 vehicles this year compared with 1,100,000 a year earlier.

To achieve that goal, he said, Nissan will change three models of passenger cars this year. "The model changes aim at improving designs and anti-pollution equipment," he said.

Portugal Investigates
Hotel Overbooking

LISBON, July 10 (AP).— The government has begun an inquiry into the hotel industry to cut a growing scandal of heavily overbooked tourists reports here, Tourism Director-General Cristiano Freitas said yesterday.

In an interview with the weekly newspaper "Expresso," Mr. Freitas said: "If we prove hotels have overbooked, they will be strongly sanctioned and fined." His warning followed reports that hotels on the southern Algarve coast were overbooked by as much as 300 per cent.

Hungary Is Entering
Blue Jeans Business

BUDAPEST, July 10 (AP).— Hungary plans to produce blue jeans under a license agreement with a U.S. firm. The party paper Nepszabadsag said today that Hungary will spend \$3 million to import half a million pairs of U.S.-produced blue jeans this year, but even that amount will not fill the demand.

Danish Loan Terms Set

LONDON, July 10 (Reuters).— The interest on a seven-year, \$300 million syndicated credit for Denmark has been set at 1 1/8 points over the London interbank rate for the first 3 1/2 years and at 1 1/4 points thereafter, Euro-currency sources have said.



BETWEEN TWO STOOLS—A home run by Rusty Staub of the Tigers falls over the fence out of the reach of both the Yankees' Lou Piniella and two right-field fans.

Friday's and Saturday's
Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis 10, Detroit 7
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 7
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 7
Cleveland 10, Milwaukee 7
San Diego 10, Los Angeles 7
New York 10, Atlanta 7

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 10, Boston 7
Detroit 10, Toronto 7
Chicago 10, Milwaukee 7
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 7
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 7
San Diego 10, Los Angeles 7

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AMERICAN LEAGUE
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Chicago 10, Milwaukee 7
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 7
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 7
San Diego 10, Los Angeles 7

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	51	20	.713	—
Philadelphia	47	24	.663	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	44	27	.617	7 1/2
St. Louis	45	26	.633	6 1/2
Montreal	38	44	.463	13 1/2
New York	32	51	.388	20

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	50	25	.667	—
Cincinnati	46	29	.613	4 1/2
Houston	37	48	.438	13 1/2
San Francisco	37	48	.438	13 1/2
San Diego	38	47	.447	12 1/2
Atlanta	30	55	.353	21 1/2

Friday's Results
Chicago 7, St. Louis 6
Cincinnati 4, New York 3
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 3, Houston 2
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 2
San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2

Saturday's Results
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 6
San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2
New York 1, Montreal 0
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1
Cincinnati 3, Houston 2

Sunday's Games
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1
New York 2, Montreal 1
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 1
Cincinnati 3, Houston 2
Atlanta 3, San Francisco 2
San Diego 2, Houston 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	49	23	.681	—
Boston	45	28	.615	4 1/2
Baltimore	47	27	.635	3 1/2
Philadelphia	44	30	.594	6 1/2
Washington	38	47	.447	13 1/2
Detroit	36	49	.423	15 1/2
Toronto	32	53	.378	19 1/2

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	49	23	.681	—
Minnesota	45	28	.615	4 1/2
Kansas City	41	32	.563	8 1/2
Texas	41	32	.563	8 1/2
California	39	34	.533	10 1/2
Oakland	37	36	.506	12 1/2
Seattle	27	58	.316	22 1/2

Friday's Results
Chicago 10, Detroit 7
Cleveland 10, Toronto 7
New York 10, Baltimore 7
Boston 7, Milwaukee 6
Kansas City 6, Oakland 5
Seattle 10, Minnesota 7
Texas 6, California 5

Saturday's Results
Milwaukee 6, Boston 2
Cleveland 3, Toronto 2
Chicago 4, Detroit 3
Baltimore 6, New York 3
Oakland 7, Kansas City 1
Seattle 5, Minnesota 2
Texas 5, California 2

Sunday's Games
Baltimore 6, New York 3
Toronto 5, Cleveland 2
Minnesota 7, Seattle 1
Kansas City 6, Oakland 5
Detroit 6, Chicago 3
Boston 3, Milwaukee 2
California 4, Texas 2

WCT East Wins
All-Star Tennis

SAN DIEGO, July 10 (UPI).— Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg crushed Ilie Nastase 6-1 here last night to lead the East to a 23-18 victory over the West in the third annual World Team Tennis All-Star match.

Wimbledon's women's champion, Virginia Wade, was overpowered by Betty Stove of the West, 6-4. Stove lost to Wade in three sets at Wimbledon.

In men's doubles, Rod Laver and Tom Okker of the West beat Vitas Gerulaitis and Marty Riessen, 6-1. While Martina Navratilova and Sue Barker of the East bested Kerry Reid and Dianne Fromholtz, 6-3, in the women's doubles.

In the mixed doubles, Billie Jean King teamed with Roy Emerson to give the East a 6-2 triumph over Tom Gorman and Francoise Durr.

The largest crowd in WTT history, 14,153, watched the match.

Buono Loves

DUBLIN, July 10 (AP).— Maria Buono was defeated yesterday in the women's singles final of the Irish lawn tennis championships by Mary Sawyer, 6-2, 3-6, 1-6.

The men's singles final was won by a Irishman for the first time in 27 years when Sean Sorensen beat David Lloyd, 7-5, 6-1.

Hunt Takes Title

GSTAAD, Switzerland, July 10 (Reuters).— Lesley Hunt beat Helen Cayley, 6-4, 7-6, 6-1, in the women's singles final at the Swiss tennis championships here today.

Jeff Borovick beat Jean-Francois Caujeol, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, in the men's final today.

More Sports News
On Page 13

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Only PARIS could offer this kind

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With: Michel Bouquet, Suzanne Flon, Ludmila Mikail, Philippa Noiret, François Pénier, Rosy Varte.

EVERY NIGHT at 10:15 p.m.

Qui Montebella, Entrance: F 12, or on the "Bateau Mouche", Pont de l'Alma.

Boat Trip and Spectacle. Leaves: 10 p.m. Price: F 20.

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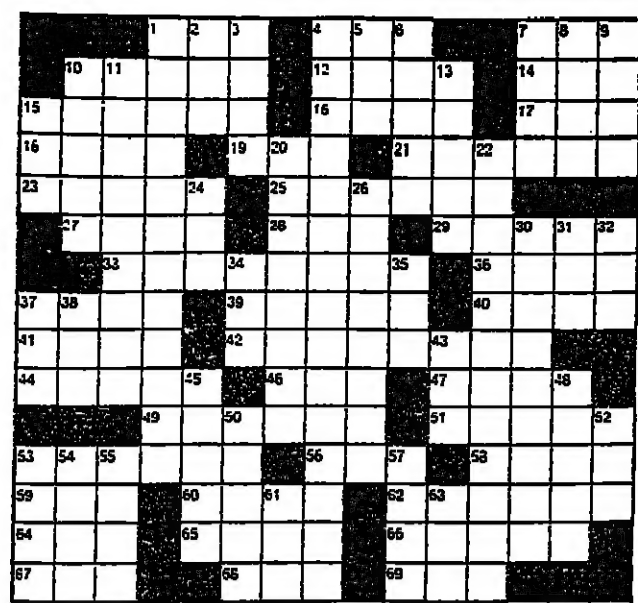
DINERS 21h

SPECTACLE

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designed by Dick Price



ACROSS

1 Prefix with "rest" or "use"

4 Cul-de-... bucket

5 Clerical vestment

10 Stage whisper

12 Flag

14 Henna rinse

15 Cure-all

16 King or Aida

17 Pub choice

18 Ye — Gift Shoppe

19 Bald eagle's cousin

21 Comedians' writers

22 Jenny Lind, for one

23 — Fideles

24 Slave of old

25 Performed

26 Dismal suffix

27 Stocks, bonds and other property

28 Wing tip or pump

29 "There'll be time..."

30 Actress Debra

31 Piggy-bank item

40 "— lay me down..."

42 Skating maneuver

44 Dancing spot, for short

46 Roman 106

DOWN

1 Good and bad reviews

2 Amin of Uganda

3 Withered

4 Applause, applause

5 Feet pain

6 Rocky formations

7 Style of furniture

8 "Sparky" of the Yankees

9 "I've — London..."

10 "For —" (old song)

11 Circus attractions

12 Growing out in Calif.

13 Dawn goddess

14 Brightness

15 Suffers stage fright

16 Slippery customer

17 One way to get a word in

18 All — a stage...

19 Unnumbered

20 Theatrical scene

21 Refugees, for short

22 P.O. item

23 "Trollius —" Cressida

24 Meadow

25 Horse opera

26 He wrote "The Highwayman"

27 Like a gleeful glutton

28 Frog's perch

29 Bring to a standstill

30 Broadway hit

31 Guitars, the singer

32 Pot money

33 Merkel of movies

34 Historic period

PEANUTS

BLOONIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN

M.D.

KIRBY

JUMBLE

Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE

By Adam B. Ulam. Viking Press. 418

Reviewed by Theodore Shabad

STUDENTS of Soviet affairs often comment on the remarkable continuity in Russian life, whether under czars or commissars. Then and now, ordinary people have shown a characteristic patient endurance in the face of adversity; then and now, foreigners have been treated with a paradoxical mixture of suspicion and privilege.

To this reader, with seven years' experience in the Soviet Union as a correspondent for The New York Times, some of these immutable trends are probably the most interesting aspects to emerge from Adam B. Ulam's "In the Name of the People," an account of the revolutionary activity that undermined the czarist system in the latter part of the 19th century and paved the way for Lenin and his Bolsheviks in 1917.

The book's title itself reflects a virtually unchanging feature of Russian society—the seeming political inertness of the masses and the conviction of a small minority, whether revolutionary terrorists or Communist functionaries, that it has the right to speak and act for the people "because history has so ordered."

Prof. Ulam, a historian and political scientist long associated with Harvard University's Russian Research Center, is eminently qualified to trace the continuity and draw the parallels. He knows the Russian revolutionary movement under the czars and has written a biography of Stalin that epitomizes much of the Soviet era.

Using a wide array of works by Western and Russian historians (both pre-revolutionary and Soviet) as well as the autobiographies of many of the principal characters, Prof. Ulam has now pulled together the many strands into a coherent, detailed story of the radicals, dissenters, writers and students who sought the overthrow of czarism from the 1860s into the 1890s.

Against the background of Russian political and intellectual life during those critical decades, the well-written narrative focuses on the successive conspiracies that "in the name of the people" were directed against the autocratic rule of the czars.

We meet two and a half centuries of Russian history in a book that is both a history and a novel. It is a story of the Russian revolution, of the struggle for power, of the struggle for the soul of the nation. It is a story of the Russian revolution, of the struggle for power, of the struggle for the soul of the nation.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1. BIAS SCOURING CARS
2. SLAT CORNERS AND
3. HISTORICAL LIES
4. REHEARSAL DOLLS
5. INMATE OF THE PORE
6. NIS GEMOLOGIST
7. AGITATE BELTISTS
8. HART BEVE
9. HANDSOME PUPPET
10. UNLITNESS MEET
11. SEDAN MOVIE TRUCK
12. TMAH SPY NEUTRON
13. BOB GALLAGHERIAN
14. EMBROIDERED LILLY
15. SIEE CARRIAL BEEL

CHESS

By SPASSKY

NEW YORK—A tough match competitor is a player undaunted by an early loss who continues to give his best in every game.

In the quarter-final candidate's match between former World Champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union and Grandmaster Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia in Reykjavik, Hort gave a good account of himself, although Spassky won in the end.

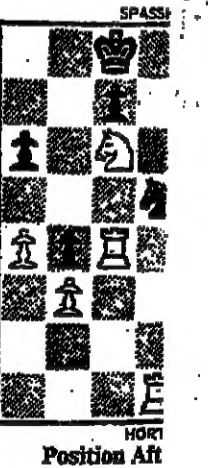
Despite a loss in the third game and then six successive draws, Hort persisted in his complex strategic-tactical maneuvering style until he was rewarded by an equalizing victory in the 10th game. Here his play showed that he hardly felt himself to be a Russian man.

Hort's 6 N-B3 led to a more involved game than the 6 P-Q4. P-B3; 7 NXP, B-Q2; 8 B-E2, P-D4; 9 N-Q2, N-B3; 10 P-KR2, Q-N3; 11 Q-B3, P-KB2; 12 Q-R1, Q1 of the seventh match game between Bent Larsen and Leif Portisch in Rotterdam.

After 6... P-Q4, to keep the White QN sidelined at the expense of a loosening of his queenside pawn structure, Hort tried the fairly new move 7 P-B4, creating the opportunity of opening the QB file.

But then, why did Spassky not aim to keep the QB backward by 7... B-N5; 8 P-KB2, B-N; 9 Q-B3, R-Q1, threatening him with 10... Q-Q5? Instead, his leisurely play at moves 7-15 created an end game where White enjoyed a slight advantage in mobility and in a pawn structure somewhat less vulnerable than Black's.

On 17 P-NP1, B-E2; 18 P-QR4, Hort had to be prevented from playing 19 P-NP1 followed by a rook invasion on the QB file, although 18... P-N5; 19 P-Q4; P-QP; 20 NXP gave Hort a sharp tactical mobilization; it would not have been correct for Spassky to try 20... P-B5 because



Position After

21 N-B6! would be a beautiful p... Spassky's kingside pawn had to be sacrificed to save 24 E-N3, N-N on defense of R-N2 mate.

How should he have sought to against his E-R1? Perhaps he should have tried 24 B-N; 25 P-N4; 26 R-N1; 27 P-N4; 28 R-N1; 29 P-N4; 30 R-N1; 31 P-N4; 32 R-N1; 33 P-N4; 34 R-N1; 35 P-N4; 36 R-N1; 37 P-N4; 38 R-N1; 39 P-N4; 40 R-N1; 41 P-N4; 42 R-N1; 43 P-N4; 44 R-N1; 45 P-N4; 46 R-N1; 47 P-N4; 48 R-N1; 49 P-N4; 50 R-N1; 51 P-N4; 52 R-N1; 53 P-N4; 54 R-N1; 55 P-N4; 56 R-N1; 57 P-N4; 58 R-N1; 59 P-N4; 60 R-N1; 61 P-N4; 62 R-N1; 63 P-N4; 64 R-N1; 65 P-N4; 66 R-N1; 67 P-N4; 68 R-N1; 69 P-N4; 70 R-N1; 71 P-N4; 72 R-N1; 73 P-N4; 74 R-N1; 75 P-N4; 76 R-N1; 77 P-N4; 78 R-N1; 79 P-N4; 80 R-N1; 81 P-N4; 82 R-N1; 83 P-N4; 84 R-N1; 85 P-N4; 86 R-N1; 87 P-N4; 88 R-N1; 89 P-N4; 90 R-N1; 91 P-N4; 92 R-N1; 93 P-N4; 94 R-N1; 95 P-N4; 96 R-N1; 97 P-N4; 98 R-N1; 99 P-N4; 100 R-N1; 101 P-N4; 102 R-N1; 103 P-N4; 104 R-N1; 105 P-N4; 106 R-N1; 107 P-N4; 108 R-N1; 109 P-N4; 110 R-N1; 111 P-N4; 112 R-N1; 113 P-N4; 114 R-N1; 115 P-N4; 116 R-N1; 117 P-N4; 118 R-N1; 119 P-N4; 120 R-N1; 121 P-N4; 122 R-N1; 123 P-N4; 124 R-N1; 125 P-N4; 126 R-N1; 127 P-N4; 128 R-N1; 129 P-N4; 130 R-N1; 131 P-N4; 132 R-N1; 133 P-N4; 134 R-N1; 135 P-N4; 136 R-N1; 137 P-N4; 138 R-N1; 139 P-N4; 140 R-N1; 141 P-N4; 142 R-N1; 143 P-N4; 144 R-N1; 145 P-N4; 146 R-N1; 147 P-N4; 148 R-N1; 149 P-N4; 150 R-N1; 151 P-N4; 152 R-N1; 153 P-N4; 154 R-N1; 155 P-N4; 156 R-N1; 157 P-N4; 158 R-N1; 159 P-N4; 160 R-N1; 161 P-N4; 162 R-N1; 163 P-N4; 164 R-N1; 165 P-N4; 166 R-N1; 167 P-N4; 168 R-N1; 169 P-N4; 170 R-N1; 171 P-N4; 172 R-N1; 173 P-N4; 174 R-N1; 175 P-N4; 176 R-N1; 177 P-N4; 178 R-N1; 179 P-N4; 180 R-N1; 181 P-N4; 182 R-N1; 183 P-N4; 184 R-N1; 185 P-N4; 186 R-N1; 187 P-N4; 188 R-N1; 189 P-N4; 190 R-N1; 191 P-N4; 192 R-N1; 193 P-N4; 194 R-N1; 195 P-N4; 196 R-N1; 197 P-N4; 198 R-N1; 199 P-N4; 200 R-N1; 201 P-N4; 202 R-N1; 203 P-N4; 204 R-N1; 205 P-N4; 206 R-N1; 207 P-N4; 208 R-N1; 209 P-N4; 210 R-N1; 211 P-N4; 212 R-N1; 213 P-N4; 214 R-N1; 215 P-N4; 216 R-N1; 217 P-N4; 218 R-N1; 219 P-N4; 220 R-N1; 221 P-N4; 222 R-N1; 223 P-N4; 224 R-N1; 225 P-N4; 226 R-N1; 227 P-N4; 228 R-N1; 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729 P-N4; 730 R-N1; 731 P-N4; 732 R-N1; 733 P-N4; 734 R-N1; 735 P-N4; 736 R-N1; 737 P-N4; 738 R-N1; 739 P-N4; 740 R-N1; 741 P-N4; 742 R-N1; 743 P-N4; 744 R-N1; 745 P-N4; 746 R-N1; 747 P-N4; 748 R-N1; 749 P-N4; 750 R-N1; 751 P-N4; 752 R-N1; 753 P-N4; 754 R-N1; 755 P-N4; 756 R-N1; 757 P-N4; 758 R-N1; 759 P-N4; 760 R-N1; 761 P-N4; 762 R-N1; 763 P-N4; 764 R-N1; 765 P-N4; 766 R-N1; 767 P-N4; 768 R-N1; 769 P-N4; 770 R-N1; 771 P-N4; 772 R-N1; 773 P-N4; 774 R-N1; 775 P-N4; 776 R-N1; 777 P-N4; 778 R-N1; 779 P-N4; 780 R-N1; 781 P-N4; 782 R-N1; 783 P-N4; 784 R-N1; 785 P-N4; 786 R-N1; 787 P-N4; 788 R-N1; 789 P-N4; 790 R-N1; 791 P-N4; 792 R-N1; 793 P-N4; 794 R-N1; 795 P-N4; 796 R-N1; 797 P-N4; 798 R-N1; 799 P-N4; 800 R-N1; 801 P-N4; 802 R-N1; 803 P-N4; 804 R-N1; 805 P-N4; 806 R-N1; 807 P-N4; 808 R-N1; 809 P-N4; 810 R-N1; 811 P-N4; 812 R-N1; 813 P-N4; 814 R-N1; 815 P-N4; 816 R-N1; 817 P-N4; 818 R-N1; 819 P-N4; 820 R-N1; 821 P-N4; 822 R-N1; 823 P-N4; 824 R-N1; 825 P-N4; 826 R-N1; 827 P-N4; 828 R-N1; 829 P-N4; 830 R-N1; 831 P-N4; 832 R-N1; 833 P-N4; 834 R-N1; 835 P-N4; 836 R-N1; 837 P-N4; 838 R-N1; 839 P-N4; 840 R-N1; 841 P-N4; 842 R-N1; 843 P-N4; 844 R-N1; 845 P-N4; 846 R-N1; 847 P-N4; 848 R-N1; 849 P-N4; 850 R-N1; 851 P-N4; 852 R-N1; 853 P-N4; 854 R-N1; 855 P-N4; 856 R-N1; 857 P-N4; 858 R-N1; 859 P-N4; 860 R-N1; 861 P-N4; 862 R-N1; 863 P-N4; 864 R-N1; 865 P-N4; 866 R-N1; 867 P-N4; 868 R-N1; 869 P-N4; 870 R-N1; 871 P-N4; 872 R-N1; 873 P-N4; 874 R-N1; 875 P-N4; 876 R-N1; 877 P-N4; 878 R-N1; 879 P-N4; 880 R-N1; 881 P-N4; 882 R-N1; 883 P-N4; 884 R-N1; 885 P-N4; 886 R-N1; 887 P-N4; 888 R-N1; 889 P-N4; 890 R-N1; 891 P-N4; 892 R-N1; 893 P-N4; 894 R-N1; 895 P-N4; 896 R-N1; 897 P-N4; 898 R-N1; 899 P-N4; 900 R-N1; 901 P-N4; 902 R-N1; 903 P-N4; 904 R-N1; 905 P-N4; 906 R-N1; 907 P-N4; 908 R-N1; 909 P-N4; 910 R-N1; 911 P-N4; 912 R-N1; 913 P-N4; 914 R-N1; 915 P-N4; 916 R-N1; 917 P-N4; 918 R-N1; 919 P-N4; 920 R-N1; 921 P-N4; 922 R-N1; 923 P-N4; 924 R-N1; 925 P-N4; 926 R-N1; 927 P-N4; 928 R-N1; 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1118 R-N1; 1119 P-N4; 1120 R-N1; 1121 P-N4; 1122 R-N1; 1123 P-N4; 1124 R-N1; 1125 P-N4; 1126 R-N1; 1127 P-N4; 1128 R-N1; 1129 P-N4; 1130 R-N1; 1131 P-N4; 1132 R-N1; 1133 P-N4; 1134 R-N1; 1135 P-N4; 1136 R-N1; 1137 P-N4; 1138 R-N1; 1139 P-N4; 1140 R-N1; 1141 P-N4; 1142 R-N1; 1143 P-N4; 1144 R-N1; 1145 P-N4; 1146 R-N1; 1147 P-N4; 1148 R-N1; 1149 P-N4; 1150 R-N1; 1151 P-N4; 1152 R-N1; 1153 P-N4; 1154 R-N1; 1155 P-N4; 1156 R-N1; 1157 P-N4; 1158 R-N1; 1159 P-N4; 1160 R-N1; 1161 P-N4; 1162 R-N1; 1163 P-N4; 1164 R-N1; 1165 P-N4; 1166 R-N1; 1167 P-N4; 1168 R-N1; 1169 P-N4; 1170 R-N1; 1171 P-N4; 1172 R-N1; 1173 P-N4; 1174 R-N1; 1175 P-N4; 1176

Watson Captures British Golf, Defeating Nicklaus by a Stroke

Watson said, "Perhaps this is the greatest win of my life against Jack, the greatest player of all." "I gave him my best shot," said Nicklaus, also beaten by Watson in the Masters.

"I'm tired of giving him my best shot and it not being good enough."

The U.S. Open champion, Hubie Green, was a distant third with 279 after shooting a 67 on the 3751-yard Alisa course.

At the 17th hole, Watson went ahead for the first time when he reached the green in two and, although he missed an eagle putt, made no mistake with the next for his birdie.

Playing it Safe

Nicklaus, who was short of the green with his second shot, clipped brilliantly to within 15 feet, but took two to get down.

Playing safe, Watson drove with an iron at the 431-yard 18th and

Nicklaus, in a do-or-die effort, reached for his driver. Many of the 18,000 spectators groaned when the ball drifted right into long grass.

Watson smashed his second iron more than 200 yards to within three feet of the pin.

Nicklaus landed his third shot almost 60 feet from the hole, but rolled in the putt to the roar of the crowd.

Watson, remaining cool, also made a birdie four, and the title was his.

The two players matched score for score for the first three rounds, 68-70-65, and played together Friday when they ended the day in the lead for the first time.

Lee Trevino finished fourth at 280, with Ben Crenshaw and George Burns tied for fifth at 281. Arnold Palmer was next at 282.



A WINNING SMILE—Tom Watson displays the trophy he won in Scotland along with the British Open golf title.

Hunt, Still Without '77 Victory, Cautious on British Grand Prix

By Paul Treuthardt

BEGNINS, Switzerland, July 10 (AP).—That people don't realize is that winning's easy. Losing is the thing that's bloody hard work," said the world driving champion, James Hunt.

"People think: Why are we giving up, why aren't we doing as well as last year?" But, Hunt said, the McLaren team was working far harder this year. "When the car is winning, when everything's going right, it's easy."

This year, without a victory after 9 of the 17 grand prix races in the 1977 series, the team has been doing far more intensive testing, and Hunt admits the travelling involved has put him under extra strain.

Not Guessing

Early testing for next Saturday's British Grand Prix at Silverstone gave no sign that the team had overcome its problems in time for Hunt's home event. He refused to make any predictions, noting the upset results in recent races.

Hunt was sitting on the sun-baked terrace on a friend's house here, taking a rare break from a punishing schedule of races, appearances and testing. His winning car last year, the McLaren 26, was obsolete. The new M23 model is proving unexpectedly difficult to get into competitive form.

But, Hunt said, his morale was not suffering.

"There's no problem there for me. I know what motor racing's all about. Up and down. There's no point in getting depressed because that way it makes it twice as hard to get up again, because you're not ready for it."

"All you can do is keep plodding along, exactly the same, and try not to make any panic changes or do anything out of desperation."

The team had a lot of setbacks in early testing of the M23, "100-per-cent bad weather" in southern France, and then a freak crash in South Africa. Although he got alongside Mario Andretti's Lotus on the front row of the grid at the French Grand Prix at Dijon, and led from the start, cornering problems quickly developed and he had to let John Watson's Brabham and then Andretti through and settle for third.

Now 28, Hunt was a star well

Grimsley Scatters 5 Hits, Orioles Blank Yanks, Tie for First

BALTIMORE, July 10 (UPI).—Rookie Eddie Murray's 15th home run began a barrage of six extra-base hits that gave southpaw Ross Grimsley and the Baltimore Orioles a 6-0 victory over the New York Yankees today.

Billy Smith's two-run triple and run-scoring doubles by Kiko Garcia and Doug DeCinces chased losing pitcher Ed Figueroa after six innings. Grimsley, 8-1, scattered five singles to earn his first shutout in two seasons.

The Orioles' victory, their second in this three-game series,



Ross Grimsley

put them into a tie with the Yankees for first place in the American League's Eastern Division.

Blue Jays 5, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Doug Rader hit a two-run homer and Steve Skaggs singled home two runs to give rookie Jeff Byrd his first major league victory, a 5-3 victory by Toronto over Cleveland.

The Blue Jays took a 2-0 lead in the second inning against Cleveland's starter and loser, Pat Dobson, when Otto Velez singled and Rader smashed his seventh homer over the center-field fence. After the Indians tied the score in the third on Ray Fosse's homer and Buddy Bell's sacrifice fly, Rader walked and eventually scored the go-ahead run in the fifth on a wild pitch.

Twins 11, Mariners 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Geoff Zahn pitched a three-hitter and Roy Smalley and Butch Wynegar combined to drive in seven runs in Minnesota's 15-0 drubbing of Seattle.

Zahn, 7-1, gave up three singles, two of them infield hits. He walked one and struck out six in recording his fourth complete game.

Royals 5, A's 4

At Kansas City, pinch hitter Cookie Rojas's two-out single scored Al Cowens from second base and capped a three-run ninth inning rally that gave Kansas City a come-from-behind 5-4 victory over Oakland.

The Royals' rally was started when George Brett opened the ninth with a walk off loser Dave Gault and Hal McRae doubled him home, taking third on the throw to the plate. After a walk to Cowens, pinch hitter John Wathan tied the game with a sacrifice fly before Amos Otis walked and Rojas singled.

Tigers 6, White Sox 5

At Detroit, relief pitcher Dave Hamilton threw Tito Fuentes's sacrifice bunt into left field while trying for a force at third base, allowing Tom Verzer to score the winning run in the 10th inning and give Detroit a 6-5 victory over Chicago.

Mike Wilcox won in his first game in more than two years in snapping Detroit's losing streak at six games. Wilcox, who last won with Cleveland in 1974, hurled 5 2/3 innings of shutout relief.

Pirates 5, Phillies 1

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Jerry Reuss hurled a seven-hitter and drove in a run in the eighth inning to give Pittsburgh a 5-1 victory over Philadelphia in the first game of a doubleheader.

Phil Garner stroked Jim Lonborg's first pitch of the game for

in Ed Ott and Dave Parker with a single.

Mets 2, Expos 1

At New York, Mike Vail doubled home two runs in the seventh inning, allowing Pat Zachry to gain his first victory in a New York uniform when the Mets hung on for a 2-1 triumph over Montreal.

Zachry, obtained in the Tom Seaver deal, won after two losses and two no-decisions with the Mets. However, he needed relief help in the eighth inning, marking the 20th consecutive game in which a New York pitcher was unable to go the distance.

Cardinals 8, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Bob Forsch pitched a six-hitter and Ted Simmons drove home three runs to lead St. Louis to an 8-3 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Simmons hit his 12th home run, with one on, during a four-run third inning. It came off losing pitcher Bill Bonham.

2-Out, 2-Run Homer in 9th Gives Indians a 3-2 Victory

CLEVELAND, July 10 (UPI).—Pinch hitter Andre Thornton, batting .184, hit a two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning yesterday to provide the Cleveland Indians and Wayne Garland with a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Thornton's homer, off rookie Jerry Garvin, followed a walk to Bill Melton. Doug Rader's home run leading off the eighth in-

ning snapped a 1-1 tie and gave the Blue Jays the lead they carried into the ninth.

Orioles 6, Yankees 5

At Baltimore, rookie Dave Skaggs singled home Doug DeCinces to cap a three-run eighth inning that carried Baltimore to a 6-5 victory over New York.

Lee May started the rally with a one-out single. Eddie Murray followed with a grounder to second and which was bobbled by Willie Randolph. A wild pitch by losing reliever Sparky Lyle moved both runners up and DeCinces hit a liner off Lyle's leg as May scored and Murray moved to third.

Andre Mora followed with a chopper to third and Murray slid safely under catcher Thurman Munson's tag to tie the score, 5-5. Skaggs then singled home DeCinces for the winning run.

Mariners 5, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Meyer hit a pair of homers and Lee Stanton and Ruppert Jones hit one each to power Seattle to a 5-2 victory over Minnesota.

Stanton and Meyer connected in the second off loser Dave Gault, 8-4, who gave up all four Seattle homers. Meyer hit his eighth homer in the seventh and Jones hit his in the ninth.

Rangers 7, Angels 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bump Wills and Mike Hargrove each drove in two runs in the second inning when California allowed four unearned runs to help Texas to a 7-2 victory.

It was the fourth straight loss for California and the fourth straight victory for the Rangers, equaling their longest success streak of the season.

Brewers 3, Red Sox 2

At Milwaukee, Steve Dillard's error on Cecil Cooper's grounder allowed Charlie Moore to score the go-ahead run with one out in the eighth inning, giving Milwaukee a 3-2 victory over Boston.

Reds 3, Astros 1

At Houston, Johnny Bench's two-run homer in the second inning gave Tom Seaver and Cincinnati a 3-1 victory over Houston.

stency, Hitting Practice

ry Lorge

LY, Scotland, July 10 (AP).—Tom Watson stepped and prepared to shoot in the 108th championship. He ball and took a feeling—he was to just the right seriousness for the major tournament.

his driver and, in swing, hit the is down the right fairway, the kind five he has been ear. Watson is a ng hitter because calculated leg acn more power than spect from his 5-mund build.

the Masters cham-ling money winner tour, staged a re-covery over the last terday to capture British Open in

s the Insult

s is the irritating l that was hung r he collapsed in und of the 1974

he only player on r with four vic-r. In addition to he won the Bing hie Beach, Calif. Williams at San he Western Open. He turned up for pen by winning a vent in Barcelona s over Ray Floyd, under par.

essive is his con-

"I'd like to be able to look back 40 years from now and say, 'I've made a mark. I've already made more money this year than some of the great golfers of all time did, but that's not an enduring standard. What matters is titles. That's how great players are measured.'"

—Tom Watson.

stency. He has finished in the top five in 12 of 18 U.S. tournaments this year. Before coming to Turnberry, he had earned \$269,115, well ahead of Johnny Miller's 1974 pace. For year he set the tour record of \$258,021. Watson picked up \$17,000 here yesterday for his victory.

Still on the Course

"It has all happened so fast, but it's been fun," said Watson's wife, Linda. "Tom has worked for it. He never walks off the course and says he's tired. At San Diego, he practiced every day after his round, even though he had just set a record in winning the Crosby."

"I'm sure Tom can deal with the new pressures, because he's had to deal with things right along—the 'choking' business and all the nonsense. He knows you can't win every tournament your leading. No one ever has. But Tom is determined to be known as a great player, and that means winning titles."

He's out there fulfilling a dream. I remember at Carnoustie [where he won in 1975] he said he couldn't live up his final putt because his dreams were all swirling around him. Suddenly there it was, a three-foot putt to win his first major championship. It was the British Open, and he imagined as a kid, but it was still a little terrifying."

Watson is appealing if not truly charismatic. He is not a flamboyant player, but that easy swing makes him a delight to watch.

Success has been pretty much as he envisaged it. "The fans have been good to me. The press

has been good to me. I've been good to the fans and the press, too. It's a reciprocal thing."

Too Much the Thinker

It used to be said that Watson thought too much on the golf course, dazed himself with the possibilities and then missed a shot. He doesn't agree completely, but understands the point.

"Confidence in golf means being able to concentrate on the problem at hand. It's really having no outside interference on what you know you can do. Sometimes by thinking too much you can destroy your momentum and instinct," he said.

"A lot of times, when you're under the gun, you have to make the best judgment you can, and instinct takes over. When I came on the tour in 1971-72, I wasn't a 'seasoned' golfer," he said. "I'm still learning, but I've become a more solid player and a much better thinker. It was tough for me to start winning, but now it's starting to happen."

"I don't analyze it as much as everyone else. I just let it happen. But I know one thing—winning breeds winning. You have a couple of defeats and it puts bad thoughts in your mind."

lander Trial Will See Defense Go on Offense

OSCO, July 10 (AP).—Oakland Raiders' al, pro football's al defensive back, k Noll, coach of h Steelers, on trial scheduled to end with \$100,000 last ended with the super Bowl victory scia Vikings, and defensive backfield ad to be one of Football League's ay too much about," said Al Davis, vner, in presenting us recently. Then course, we'll all be stand soon talk-

is to be discussed Samuel Conti and

Cyclists d in a Fall

France, July 10 (AP).—Peter Thaler to-ninth stage of the e road-cycling race, rred by a collective from the finish.

hurt, but the fall ders who were in- ed by it up to a general standings. urau retained the and his 51-second dy Mercks—after today. Mercks

een little climbing thurai, who excels e expected to have the rugged Alpine race.

Impe, last year's ad today that he of his hill-climbing first up the "Wall climb. Van Impe is

Booters Win

Australia, July 10 (AP).—Aparity crowd of stralia defeat Hong ay in the first of d-way matches for if-lying round of the ceer series.

Tennis Group Drops 'Lawn'

HAMBURG, July 10 (UPI).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation is dropping the "lawn" from its title, the federation's new president said.

Philippe Chatrier, a 49-year-old French journalist, was elected to a two-year term as president at the federation's annual meeting here.

"Tennis still is played on grass only in Britain, India and Australia," he said, explaining the change in the name.

Philip Morris International proudly Announce The Winner of their European Championships of Backgammon presented by La Société des Bains de Mer at Monte Carlo:

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